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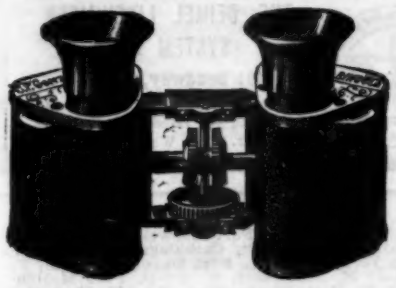

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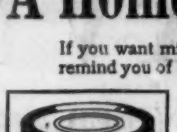

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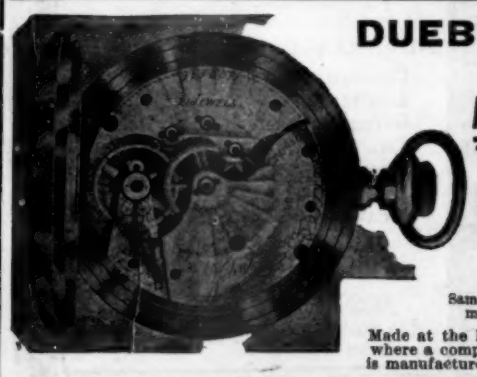

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26th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and A, Jaro; B and L, Pototan; C, Barotac Nuevo; D, Banati; E and F, Ilollo; G, Janivay; H, Cabatuan; K, Santa Barbara; M, Miagao; I, Leon.

27th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, A, C and D, San Mateo; E, F, G and H, Manila; B, Mariquina; I, Novaliches; K, L and M, Montalban.

28th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, A, B and D, Taal; E, F, G and H, Balayan; I, Santa Rosa; C, Calaca; K, L, M, Binan.

29th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and E, G, H, K and M, Tacloban; A, Boac; F, Santa Cruz (Marinduque); B, C and D, Palanog; I and L, Romblon.

30th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, L and M, Tayabas; A and B, Lucena; C, Quinayangan; E, Tiaon; G and H, Lucban; D, Laguimanoc; I and K, Atimonan; F, Sariaba.

31st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Zamboanga; C and K, Parang, Parang; I, Davao; L, Matti; M, Bangabanga; A and B, Cottobato; D, Pollok.

32d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, C and G, Balanga; A, Mariveles; B, Orion; E, Orani, D, Balanga, Pilar; L, Dinalupijan; F, Abucay; H, Orani, Samal; I, Florida Blanca; K, Dinalupijan, Llanahermosa; M, Porac.

33d Inf.—In Philippines—Headquarters, E and G, Candon; F, Lapo; I and K, Vigan; A, B, C and D, Banqued, San Quintin, Pidigan; H, Narbacan; L, Cabugao, Solomague; M, Angagui.

34th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and L and M, Cabanatuan; A and D, Baler; B, Bongabong; C, Gapan; E, Vintar, Pasaquin; F, Pasaquin, Bangui; G, Batac, Paoay; H, Loang; I, Penaranda; K, Aliaga.

35th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, Baliuag; A, B, C and D, Baliuag, San Ildefonso; E, Norzagaray; F, Angat; G, Santa Maria (Bulacan); H, Quinqua; I, K and L, San Miguel; M, Puillan.

36th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, Lingayen; A, Bani; G, Alaminos; C, Saui; H, Balincaguin; L, Agno; B, Aguilar; D, Bolinao; E, Salasa; F and I, Mangatarem, Urbistondo; K and M, Lingayan, Binmaley.

37th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters and F and H, Santa Cruz (Laguna); A, B and M, Majayjay; C and D, Mauban; E and I, Paete; G, Nueva Caceres; K, Magdalena; L, Sinaloan.

38th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, A, B, C and D, Batangas; E, F, G and H, Lipa; I, Bauang; K, L and M, San Jose (Batangas).

39th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, L and M, Santo Tomas (Batangas); A and C, Calambra; B and D, Los Banos; I and K, Tanuan (Batangas); E, F, G and H, San Pablo.

40th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and Cos. A, C and D, Cagavan; E, F, G and H, Iligan; I, K, L and M, Miramis, Oroquieta, Cagayan; B, Surigar.

41st Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and C and D, Angeles; G, Capas; H, Bamban; K, Bacolor, Santa Rita; E, Mexico; F, Santa Ana; I, Maalang M, Mabalacat; A and B, Guagua; L, Lumbao, Sexmoan.

42d Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, El Deposito, Manlia; D and K, Pasig; B, Binangonin; C, Taytay; E and F, Malabon; L, Manila; G, Tanay; H, Antipolo; A and I, Morong; M, San Felipe.

43d Inf.—Headquarters and D and I, Tacloban; A, Tananan; B and H, Jaro, Carigara; C and K, Dulag, Dagani; E and G, Kalbayok; F, Catarman; L and M, Catbalogan.

44th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, Cebu; A, Hilongas; B, Tagbilaran; C, Jagna; D, Ormoc; E and H, Ibajay; F, Tibiao; G, Pandan; I and L, Dumanjuc; K and M, Balamban.

45th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, C and G, Ariga; A, Baao; B, Daet; D, Pili; E, Nabua; I, Buhi; L, Libman; F, K and M, Nueva Caceres; H, Passaco.

46th Inf.—In Philippines.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Silang; A, B, C and D, Dasmarinas; E, F, G and H, Indang.

47th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and H and I, Legaspi; A and D, Donsol; B, Bulan; C, Virac; E and G, Tabaco; K and M, Sorsogon; L, Gubat; F, Ligao.

48th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters, A and D, San Fernando; C, Aringay; F, San Ramon, San Gabriel; G, Aillem; B, Santo Tomas, Rosario; E, San Francisco, Balauang; H, Tagudin; I and L, Trinidad; K, Bangor, Namacpacan; M, Nagulian, Namacpacan.

49th Inf.—In Philippines: Headquarters and K, Tuguegarao; A, Pampiopa, Canchez Mira; B and G, Las Pinas; F, Tumanini; D and E, Paranaque; C, Alcala; H, Abulug, Linao; I, Cayuan; L, Claveria; M, Piat, Santonio.

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Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Macabebe, P. I.
Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
Squadron, Philippine Cav.—Major M. A. Batson, headquarters, Caloocan, P. I.
Ilocos Scouts—Headquarters, Cabanatuan.

The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of July 1. The Post Office address in all cases is Manila, P. I., and the address of troops on duty in China is simply China, via San Francisco, Cal.

NICARAGUA.

Describing camp life in Nicaragua "Harper's Weekly" of July 21 says: The presence of sharks in fresh water was a phenomenon that few of us could explain. It seems, however, that not only is the San Juan river infested with man-eating sharks, but also the lake, which is one hundred miles from the ocean and one hundred and ten feet above the level of the sea. And the kind that are found there are not fresh-water sharks, but of the same hungry genius that prowl around the shores of the Caribbean. They are never seen swimming down stream, but always away from the sea and against the strong current. The San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, I afterwards learned, are the only bodies of fresh water in the world where sharks are known to exist.

A few words about the healthfulness of the climate of Nicaragua, and my story shall have ended. The experiences of many expeditions, and the reports of trustworthy surgeons accompanying them, seem to have had no appreciable effect upon those who persist in believing that any one fresh from a northern climate, when exposed to the so-called deadly miasma of the isthmus, is destined to lose health and strength. Panama, with its tragic story of a dead man for every railroad tie between the Atlantic and the Pacific, has sealed the fate of that part of the isthmus; but Nicaragua's forest, always cooled and rustled by the breath of the trade-winds, has ever been exempt from this curse.

The expedition under Chief Engineer Peary transported two hundred men to Nicaragua, only five of whom had ever lived in tropical climates before. Many of these were young men fresh from college or luxurious homes, and had never slept upon the ground at night. They reached Greytown in the midst of the rainy season, when the earth was damp and soggy, and notwithstanding the fact that they waded about in the swamps, sometimes waist-deep, and were exposed alternately to sun and rain, there was not a single case of serious illness during the year. I have more than once accompanied Lieutenant Peary on his trips to the different camps, and slept by his side coiled up in a canoe at night or upon the slimy bank of some stream, and yet returned to the United States in perfect health.

The accuracy and rapidity with which the despatches from the front in China have been received in this country is due in large measure to the foresight of Admiral Remey in detailing an officer for this especial duty. Lieut. J. L. Latimer, U. S. N., of the U. S. F. S. Brooklyn is the officer whose detail has been of so much use to our forces in China, and it is due to this officer to say that his most arduous duties have been carried out with much success.

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BOGUS SOLDIERS SENTIMENT.

The New York "Evening Post" in its search after material showing that our soldiers in the Philippines are sympathizers with Aguinaldo, quotes a letter from "James W. Sweetman, Co. E, 9th Inf., U. S. V." If the "Post" will take the trouble to inform itself it will learn that there is no such regiment as "9th Inf., U. S. V.," in the military service in the United States, the only 9th Infantry being the regular regiment with that number. There is no Sweetman in that regiment and the letter obviously does not come from a soldier of the Regular Army. There is a Private James W. Sweetman, Co. E, 39th Inf., U. S. Vols. He was enlisted Aug. 28, 1899, and at last report had been sick in hospital since June 27, 1900. His letter is no indication whatever of the prevailing sentiment in the Army or indeed of any sentiment except that of a sick and desponding volunteer.

We are glad to find that the Evening "Post" has come much nearer the truth in this case than it usually does in its statements concerning the Philippines. When it published, as it did, a letter written to some anonymous professor by an anonymous correspondent, we were unable to ascertain the facts, though the letter was false on its face. The true sentiment of our soldiers including the volunteers is expressed by B. E. Gjelsteen in a letter addressed to Col. Lee Stover of the First S. Dakota Vols., who has himself fought in the Philippines and knows the sentiment of the Army there. Gjelsteen says: "The Volunteers, of course, are anxious to go home, but not before they can be spared. They all know what they are about, and I doubt very much if 1 per cent. now in the service would go home if the opportunity was offered them without first making sure that they could be safely spared from the islands. I feel sure the Regulars, as little as I know about them, will always do their duty when called upon.

"The most prominent Filipinos here held several peace meetings and have asked permission to send a delegation to their figurehead, Aguinaldo, and offered him a large sum of money to give up the so-called resistance so the country can be blessed with peace once more. The Philippines are a very rich country which these people try to better, but the scoundrel Aguinaldo, as he is now called, is waiting for another bribe similar to the one received from Spain in 1896. Time only will show if a Krag-Jorgensen bullet will hit the mark and cut short the career of as thorough a scoundrel as ever was born."

We do not find this letter in the "Evening Post," which is far more anxious to make out a case than it is to ascertain the truth.

PORT ARTHUR AND TALIENWAN BAY.

The ice which seals the harbor of Vladivostock during the best part of the year is responsible for Russia's seizure of Port Arthur. This harbor is at the extremity of a bare, almost arid, peninsula, 15 miles long, and is a narrow deep water entrance to a shallow salt water lagoon, some three miles square, nearly dry at low water. The bar carries 24 feet at low tide. In bad weather, with wind between west through south to east, no ship could enter without danger. A Chinese torpedo-gunboat stuck fast on it last year, and as no steamer could get outside, all hands were lost. The town is extremely unhealthy, being built between a salt-water lagoon and a fresh-water swamp. Last year there was much sickness, dysentery and typhoid being the principal diseases. The harbor is barely large enough for two first-class cruisers to swing in. A steam basin with a single dock, which has been constructed by a French company, might accommodate four more. The hills around the harbor are fortified towards the sea. If they were ever so hospitably disposed the Russians could not accommodate strangers at Port Arthur.

Little or nothing grows on the peninsula. Wheat comes from Chefoo or Tien-Tsin, vegetables from Chefoo, oats from Russia or America, hay from Vladivostock, wood from Tattun-Koy, coal from Japan. In war it is expected that Port Arthur will be able to draw the required provisions from Manchuria.

Talienwan Bay is a large and commodious anchorage with good holding ground, situated at the neck of the peninsula on which Port Arthur stands. It is the natural port to the hinterland, and will be practically the terminus of the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian railway. By building piers and breakwaters this may be made the finest mercantile harbor in the East, and so eventually raise the value of the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian railway above that of the trunk line. As a war harbor Talienwan Bay will always have the disadvantage of being open to inspection from without, and subject to long range bombardment.

Capt. Ernest Rason, R. N., who gives these facts in the "United Service Gazette," says: "It is stated that by October, 1899, Russia had completed the garrison of Port Arthur to its established strength; and well for us is it that at a recent critical juncture she was able to send a division of troops to China. Else had we to mourn the loss of Admiral Seymour and his gallant band, massacred by Chinese."

While the column that relieved Admiral Seymour was in command of a lieutenant-colonel, Captain McCalla's excellent report which we published in our issue of Aug. 25 shows the force was so generally made up of other nationalities that it is an exaggeration to give Russia a monopoly of glory for her share in the relief.

Now that the 14th Inf. is in China, it is interesting to note the losses that historic command sustained in the Philippines. The total killed and died of disease was 77, wounded 70. By companies, the losses were: A, killed and died 8, wounded 9; B, 1 and 0; C, 6 and 3; D, 8 and 7; E, 4 and 4; F, 9 and 6; G 10 and 6; H, 4 and 3; I, 7 and 10; K, 5 and 6; L, 4 and 6; M, 9 and 10; non-com. staff and band, 2 and 0. The above figures are taken from a computation by the Manila "Freedom," which published a highly laudatory and exhaustive history of the regiment on its departure from Manila for China.

It is rumored abroad that the Powers will agree upon a joint millitary and civil commission appointed to make a thorough investigation into the relative degrees of responsibility, official and otherwise, for the misdeeds of the Boxers. There is a strong feeling that while vengeance must be executed it must be discriminating. This feeling is intensified by the uncertainty which still prevails as to the part which the Imeprial Chinese troops have borne in recent disturbances.

The following is a summary of enlistment for the line of the Army during the month of July 1900. Enlistments for General Recruiting service, 2,700; Total, 2,700; Enlistments in cities, 2,450; Enlistments at military posts and in the field, 250; Total, 2,700.

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NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS GUNS.

Joseph E. Bissell, President of the Monongahela Machine Tool Co., Pittsburg, Pa., writes us saying:

"Perhaps it might prove of interest to some were it to appear in the columns of your journal that it is possible to manufacture noiseless guns of high velocity without waiting until explosives of such acute sound can be invented and harnessed as to become undetectable to the human ear. The writer had a gun made several weeks ago, so constructed that water, oil, alcohol, or in fact any liquid can be introduced as an expelling medium for the projectile.

"This gun is absolutely noiseless as far as the explosion is concerned; however, a slight hissing sound can be detected as the liquid leaves the muzzle of the guns. Now as to safety, durability, etc., of course, you can readily see, that a small calibre gun can be made of sufficient weight to resist any force generated by ordinary black powder; it wouldn't have to be too heavy to handle conveniently either. There is no sudden shock caused by stopping of piston, for this is eased up by a liquid cushion. The end of piston blows out and can be designed to resist excessive pressure."

Experiments were made as long ago as 1875, by an officer of our Army with the .45 calibre Springfield rifle, having for their object the determination of the proper length of barrel to insure the most favorable ballistic results. It was then demonstrated that with a barrel 90 inches in length or, reckoning in calibres, 200 calibres in length the maximum velocity was realized and, to the surprise of all witnessing the experiment, there was no cloud of smoke issuing or forming at the muzzle and that in lieu thereof, but a small volume of black dust was visible and that only at a distance of a few feet from the gun. This may be accepted as the first, and the accidental, discovery of smokeless powder; the black powder rendered smokeless through total consumption before the bullet left the bore. Smoke, as we all know, is due to the large volume of powder usually expelled from the rifle which burns in the air. The modern smokeless powders owe their special property, therefore, to the more complete degree of consumption in the bore of the rifle. A somewhat greater length of barrel than the service standard (30 inches for the 30 calibre) should therefore result in rendering partially smokeless powder absolutely smokeless.

The experiment with the 90-inch length of the .45 calibre rifle further evidenced a deadening effect on sound, so much so, in fact, that it was difficult to discriminate between the noise due to the simple explosion of a primer in an empty cartridge shell and that of the 70 grain powder charge. Whatever may be said in favor of or against Mr. Bissell's method or device to reduce the noise of discharge of gun or of other devices in the way of valves to close the bore after the bullet and powder gases are driven out, in order to check the rush of air into the vacuum of the bore, this one thing at least is clear and that is, that suggestions on this subject are certainly in order at the present time, and are worthy of the fullest consideration. It is indeed true that the contests of the past few years have emphasized the desirability of concealment, either partial or absolute—concealment not only as to sight, but also as to sound.

From all that we can gather, it would seem to be perfectly permissible to select some special and even quite diminutive calibre for a sharpshooter's weapon. Ignoring for a time the "stopping effect," which restricts weapons to resist assaults to a calibre not much less than that selected for our service (.30), we might construct a twenty or twenty-two calibre with two hundred calibres length of barrel, so that it would not be ungainly or cumbersome; the barrel length not exceeding, we will say, 40 inches, or for a gun of position the barrel might be carried up to 60 or 80 inches, to more effectually secure the end in view—that is, an absolutely smokeless powder and a comparatively noiseless gun. From our suggestions it will appear that we lean rather more in the direction of length of barrel for the object to be attained than to either the Bissell method or valve closing devices.

It certainly would add a new terror to war to be fired upon by a sharpshooter safely lodged within our very lines, invisible and beyond the search of the field glass, and the report of whose rifle would only carry a small fraction of the range of his bullet.

Whether Mr Bissell has fully considered the practicability of his method in expelling his projectile under the usual force of gun powder, 40,000 pounds a square inch, or the effect of the valves as cut-offs to check the rush of air into the vacuum behind the bullet, we do not know. We do know, however, that compressed air at from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per square inch (one twentieth of powder gas pressure) is an ugly thing to manage in pneumatic guns, and how other fluids, or worse still, liquids, are to be controlled or employed effectively, is not understood.

As to vacuum-closing processes the idea seems a mistaken one when we consider that the driving force of powder on the base of the bullet, and column of air in front of the bullet, ranges between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds, whereas the pressure of air (at 15 pounds per square inch) rushes into the bore or vacuum at a rate due to something less than two pounds on the area of cross section of the bore. Estimates of this kind effectually close up or "shut down" upon the vacuum theory, and force the conclusion that the driving outwardly of the powder force sets up the air disturbance or almost all of the disturbances carried to the drum of the ear.

It is well to remember, however, that greater noise may be quite as much of a desideratum as less noise. The command "fix bayonets," may yet give place to the command to "fix megaphones." Amusing as this suggestion may appear, if we consider that the bayonet is carried largely for its moral effect, so indeed may be the megaphone. And why not? Let any one who is interested in this subject fix a megaphone of good size on the end of his rifle barrel and try its effect, and discover instantly how his rifle fire may be converted to that of a field piece, and, at the same time, learn how discomfited will be the fellow who is not at the "small end of the horn." What may not be accomplished with light batteries of megaphones in the new field operations? No man can tell; but Mr. Bissell and all others interested in this subject should go ahead and perfect their devices.

Writing from Nueva Caceres, P. I., July 2, 1900, a correspondent says: In spite of reports to the contrary the fighting is still going on. What is happening in this province is a fair sample. There are about 45 fairly good towns here, of which we occupy only 20. Having 30 companies or troops, this gives a garrison on an average of a company and half per military post; mosts of the posts have but one company. When we do not garrison the insurgents either hold the towns or dominate them, as they are continually on the alert to attack towns poorly garrisoned. We are not able to detach large forces to pursue them. If we should leave any town, the insurgents would come in and punish those that have helped us. There have been eight or ten different detachments of the enemy living in the hills, once in a while making a foray or attack. At present we hear many of these detachments have concentrated, aggregating a force of 500 riflemen and 5,000 bolo men. These we hope to attack soon, as quick as we can get more troops. But that is not easy, for all over the island they are calling for reinforcements. Further the work of outpost duty, patrolling, and sentry is excessive, and our men are not in good condition. The end to this is not in sight yet, nor is it easy to suggest a possible solution.

Considerable comment has been made over the semi-official announcement by the Navy Department that a dearth of watch and division officers exists, and various remedies have been suggested as a cure for this condition of affairs. As a direct evidence of the truth of the statement that the Department is seriously embarrassed in this line the fact can be cited that the Iris, a steamer of some 6,000 tons displacement, is in command of an Ensign, and the vessel is doing good service for the Asiatic fleet. The supply vessel Zafiro of 2,600 tons is also commanded by an officer of the same rank. An important deduction to be drawn from this state of affairs is that these young officers show conclusively their ability to perform these extraordinary duties with efficiency and to the satisfaction of their superiors. It is recognized by the older officers that this practice in command is of the greatest value in training officers for the responsibilities of the future, and the Department shows no disposition to interfere with the ideas of the commander-in-chief in assigning these young officers to the responsible duties of command.

The immensity of the traffic through the Suez Canal is difficult to understand, and the figures presented by Vice Consul-General Hunter at Cairo, are startling. The amount of this traffic is steadily increasing, and where it will stop is impossible to say. For the year 1899 the statistics are as follows: Number of steamers passing throuh the canal 3,480; the tonnage borne by this fleet of cargo carriers amounted to the enormous total of 9,893,022.91, and the receipts by the canal company reached the sum of $17,010,142. Of this tremendous total Great Britain furnished 2,207 steamers, 86,628,767 tons, and of the revenue of the canal paid $11,658,825. Twenty-five American ships passed through the canal during the year carrying 64,801.92 tons of freight, and increasing the revenue of the canal by the sum of $136,320.

General William Ludlow, who is now investigating the military systems of Europe, will make an official report to the War Department sometime before Congress meets. The report is awaited with much anticipation by Army officers. Up to the present time the General has investigated the general staff, the Ministry of War, the War Academy, the infantry, the sharpshooting school, a school for non-commissioned officers, a cadet school and a number of barracks, all in Germany. The Government of that country has granted his every request, and Generals von Gossler and Butte and Count von Goetzen have been particularly courteous to him. In a recently-published interview he says that he has been impressed by the thoroughness of detail with which each German officer is able to translate theory into practice. He suggests that many of the features of the German general staff may be adopted in a similar organization which he will urge for the United States.

Special and carefully elaborated instructions have been sent out to all of the naval surgeons attached to the ships operating on the Chinese coasts for the collection of such sanitary data and information as may be of value to the surgeon general in providing for the medical attendance of the enlisted personnel in future operations in that part of the world. Up to the present time but little attention has been given to the effects of climate and food upon our unacclimated men in China, but it is felt that the time has arrived when such information should be collected and elaborated for the benefit of the future. No inconsiderable amount of this information is already in the possession of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, but the disconnected nature of the data renders its use of problematical value.

The question of a successor for Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who retires March 4, 1901, is already being considered by the Secretary of the Navy who is understood to have made up his mind as to his recommendation to the President. The question is of great interest to the Bureau of Steam Engineering especially, for it is understood that the plan of attaching this bureau to the construction corps has not been abandoned, but that detailed plans have been quietly perfected for that object, but in what state of preparedness the plan is at the present time cannot be definitely stated. Rear Admiral Hichborn will retire from the active with a reputation second to none in the profession, and it is not difficult to understand the intricacies involved in the selection of a fit successor.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt" devotes several columns in its recent issues to combatting ideas which are beginning to find favor with a certain school in the German Army, to the effect that the highest allowable proportion of artillery to infantry has been attained if not overstepped in the forces of the Empire; that it would be desirable to reduce the number of guns in a battery from six to four, and that machine guns might with advantage be largely substituted for field guns. "Artillery," it writes, "cannot be replaced by machine guns. The fire of these is a reinforcement to musketry fire."

It has been suggested to the War Department that the value of military instruction in colleges would be greatly increased by the adoption of a homogeneous code of regulations governing the methods employed by them. The course of instruction pursued at the Military Academy is thought to be in the main about what is required, and it has been proposed that the full curriculum for the plebe class should be taken as the basis for the military portion of the regular course of study at those institutions where a military course forms one of the branches of instruction.

The work of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., since the beginning of the Chinese disturbances is deserving of much praise. No criticisms have been heard of this department which can be upheld by rigid investigation. A capable corps of surgeons and a sufficient supply of medicines have been sent to China and it may be depended upon that the army there will receive excellent care.

Unless required by future developements no more troops are to be sent to China. Orders were accordingly cabled to Nagasaki for the Meade, which was due there Aug. 23 with 4 troops 3d Cav., 4 companies 15th Inf., and Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, to proceed directly to Manila. Similar orders will be given to the other troops which are under orders for China via Nagasaki.

The Military Information Bureau of the Adjutant General's Office has issued "Notes on China," being No. XXX of the pamphlets from that source. It contains a large amount of valuable information. The text is accompanied by maps and charts.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Official news from China has been unsatisfactory the past week. The despatches have often been undated and raised doubts as to the line of communication between the capital and Pekin.

The uncertain character of the communication was indicated on Aug. 28 when Adjutant-General Corbin received a despatch from General Chaffee saying that he had received no despatches from General Corbin since August 14. This was the date of the allies' final attack on Pekin, complete entry being made next day. Many despatches had been sent by General Corbin since that date and the delay in their delivery was puzzling. The only explanation that has been made as to this lack of dates is that the despatches have been tampered with probably on their way through China. The last despatch we published from General Chaffee at Pekin was dated August 18.

The report of General Chaffee on Aug. 28 that he had received no communications from Washington since Aug. 14, allayed the uneasiness at the War Department over Chaffee's failure to answer inquiries which at first was charged to frequent interruption of the telegraph and courier service between Pekin and Tien-Tsin. Later the telegraph line between Chefoo and Taku, which is wholly under Chinese control, fell under suspicion. On the arrival of Chaffee's despatch it was decided to establish a line of despatch boats to parallel the unreliable Chinese telegraph, and the New Orleans at Shanghai and the Nashville at Chefoo were assigned to that service. As soon as possible, two more boats will be added, making practically a daily mail between the two ports. The time of transmission will be about two days. The breaking down of the means of communication just at this time is felt to be a serious matter and ont which will hamper both General Chaffee and the Department. It was the original purpose to put on ten despatch boats but it was found almost impossible to obtain that number and the plan was there fore reduced.

By the way of London came this message on August 26:

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 23, via Taku, Aug. 24.

A mixed force of Americans, Japanese, Austrians and British, numbering a thousand, under my command, attacked on Aug. 19, a large body of the enemy eight miles southwest of Tien-Tsin. The enemy fled after two hours' hard fighting, leaving 300 killed and sixty prisoners. The total casualties of the mixed force were eleven wounded, includings two Americans severely. About 800 of the enemy fled south, but a majority of them went west. The lines of communication near Tien-Tsin are now free. The enemy has been treating the villagers badly. Many decapitated bodies were found near their camp. The villagers are now flocking to Tien-Tsin at the rate of a thousand a day. There is not more than one month's food supply for the people of Tien-Tsin, and there is every prospect of a famine shortly.

DORWARD,
Brigadier General.

The French Minister of Marine on Aug. 27, received the following undated telegram from General Frey, commander of the French contingent in China.

"After protracted cannonade the allies entered Pekin on the night of Aug. 14 and on Aug. 15 the legations were saved. The morale of the French legation was perfect."

The despatch adds that on Aug. 16 General Frey, under whose orders the Russians are operating, seized the Chouenteche Men (Shunchi gate?), which the Manchus defended with a considerable force and twenty cannon. General Frey, the despatch states, subsequently went to the Tsihua gate, which his force captured after prolonged resistance. The Japanese battalion assisted in the capture.

Rome received this report on Aug. 27 from Admiral Candiani, commanding the Italian squadron at Taku:

"According to news from the Italian Minister the Pekin situation is changed. Small engagements between Pekin and Tien-Tsin are reported, all resulting in the defeat of the Chinese. Numerous prisoners are being brought to Tien-Tsin. A commissariat service has been established to supply the allies at Pekin. A detachment of Japanese engineers have landed at Taku. They will repair the railway."

An official despatch from Taku to the Berlin Naval Office, on Aug. 29 said that the senior Admiral of the allied fleets had issued a return of the troops landed up to Aug. 18 as follows: British, 189 officers and 5,942 men; American, 155 officers and 4,470 men; French, 115 officers and 2,903 men; Italian, 13 officers and 277 men; Japanese, 573 officers and 19,508 men, and Russian, 275 officers and 11,500 men.

The following despatch from M. de Giers, Russian Minister to China, dated Che Foo, Aug. 16, said:

"The allies took Pekin after fighting. Before their arrival the attacks on the legations were renewed. I consider it my duty to bear witness to the exemplary bravery of all the defenders of the Imperial legation, who had been fighting daily for the past two months. The Court has fled from Pekin. Who of the Ministers remain in the city is still unknown."

A belated message came from the Foreign Office at Paris on Aug. 28. It was cabled by the French minister at Pekin under date of Aug. 19, and read as follows:

"The allies arrived on Aug. 14. They continued operations on the 15th, bombarding the Imperial city and portions of the palace. The French troops entered Pekin on the 16th after a brilliant engagement in which the Russians, British and Japanese participated. I assisted therein, being accompanied by members of the legation, including M. De Anthonard, who had accompanied General Frey from Tien-Tsin. We entered the palace gardens, where General Frey established provisional headquarters. The Emperor and the Empress, with some of the members of the Government, fled, after executing five or six members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, who were less hostile to foreigners. The actual whereabouts of the Emperor and Empress is unknown. The Generals agree in unanimous accord with the diplomatic body to enter the Imperial palace and drive out the remaining Chinese troops, but to content themselves with marching through the palace, not remaining encamped therein.

"One of the chief sources of anxiety is the re-establishing of communication with Tien-Tsin by railway and telegraph. The insecurity of the roads renders the work difficult, but there is urgent need for its accomplishment, as fears exist of the aggressive return of the Boxers and regulars, making it necessary to take serious precautions. Pekin has been divided into police districts for each body of troops under the command of the respective Generals. Additional losses of the French legation not mentioned in my first telegram are two sailors, one volunteer, and Captain Labrousse, who were killed before the troops arrived. The total killed while defending the legation was, therefore, fourteen. At Pietang five were killed including Lieut. Henri."

A Japanese correspondent with the allied forces, is reported to have sent the following to his paper after the battle of Tien-Tsin: "The American ambulance corps has done some excellent work. Their stretchers are the best in the field and show the wonderful inventive faculty of the Americans. The handles of these stretchers are so arranged that they can be formed at once into supports by a clever mechanical contrivance so that the stretchers can be used as beds or benches for surgical operations. The advantages of this system cannot be too much commended, for on ground so swampy and hot as the soil of Chili the wounded men cannot safely lie long pending the treatment on the spot; and this inconvenience is removed by the American invention. Sixty men were thus treated directly where they fell who otherwise would have died. The Japanese medical staff refer to the fact in most praisworthy terms."

Press despatches to London from Pekin give graphic details of the scene when the relief force entered the legations but it is not clear how so long accounts got through, when official communications have been so meager. According to these accounts wild enthusiasm marked the meeting between the besieged foreigners and their relievers. The men and women cheered and shook hands with the officers, soldiers, camp followers—in fact, anybody who accompanied the allies. The food supply had not failed, though the people in the legations had to eat horseflesh. The Tsung-li-Yamen promised to supply them with food, but only sent a few melons. When asked for fresh meat the Chinese officials replied that a state of war existed and it was therefore impossible to grant the request.

The Chinese pushed their attacks fiendishly. Placards were posted throughout the city declaring that the foreigners must be exterminated in five days. It was only the cowardice of the Chinese, who feared to meet the foreigners in a hand-to-hand fight, which prevented their success. The body of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, was found in a native coffin under a heap of sand close to the spot where he was murdered, showing that the Tsung-li-Yamen's story that it had been carefully deposited in a house was false. One of the worst features was the shocking desecration of the foreign cemetry outside the west wall. The details are too revolting for publication.

Tien-Tsin advices of Aug. 29 reported the arrival there of fifteen wounded Americans, including marines wounded during the siege of Pekin. Some who were suffering from typhoid were unable to be removed. Fifty Americans had arrived from Pekin by boat up to the 29th. They reported Russians, Germans and Japanese as rushing troops to Pekin. Among those mentioned as unable to be moved because of fever the Associated Press gives the name of "Myers," which may refer to Capt. John T. Myers of the Marine Corps.

The Eastern Cable Company has notified the War Department that it has decided to lay a cable between Shanghai and Chefoo.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM CHINA.

The following official despatches were received during the week:

Taku, China, (no date).

Siege Battery not needed.

CHAFFEE.

This despatch was received in reply to an inquiry sent some time ago to General Chaffee relative to the siege battery which was taken from Manila to Nagasaki to be sent to China, if needed.

Taku, China, (no date).

Have offered assistance to Baroness Von Ketteler. Will furnish transportation and escort to Tien-Tsin in few days. Have offered transportation accommodations to Nagasaki also.

CHAFFEE.

Taku, China, (no date).

Engagement near Tien-Tsin, China, Aug. 19. 6th Cav.—Wounded: Troop A, Trumpeter Fred Corrigan, heel, severe; Pvts. Hale, McCormick, arm and chest, severe; Samuel E. Hartsfield, hand, slight; John H. Van Sickle, lance, knee and back, severe; Troop C, Trumpeter Edward E. Lyon, arm, slight; Troop D, Loff I. McCallester, thigh, medium severe; all but Corrigan on hospital ship relief.

WINT.

Taku, Aug. 27.

Colonel Wint, Aug 19 reports marched at four a. m., and engaged large forces of enemy seven miles from city. Dispersed them, killing about 100. Americans lost five wounded. Will cable names of wounded soon as ascertained.

CHAFFEE.

It was explained at the War Department that the above despatch undoubtedly referred to the engagement of the 6th Cav. under Lieut.-Col. Wint with Chinese outside of Tien-Tsin and that Colonel Wint reached Pekin with the command and there reported to General Chaffee, telling of the engagement. It was the opinion that the casualties reported by General Chaffee last week under date of Tien-Tsin were sent to that city by courier by General Chaffee and telegraphed from there to Taku and cabled thence to the United States.

Nagasaki, August 28.

Transport Meade arrived at this port on the 25th with battalion of 15th Inf., squadron of 3d Cav. and Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A. No casualties.

WILLIAMS.

On Aug. 8, the President sent to Minister Conger the following despatch:

Conger, American Minister, Pekin:

Aug. 8, night.—I rejoice, and with me the whole American people, to receive your cipher telegram reporting your safety and that of the other legations. Everything is being done and will be done for your relief. The Acting Secretary of State has to-day sent you a telegram of inquiry and information.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Again on Aug. 19, upon receipt of official information of the relief of the legations, the President sent the following despatch:

The whole American people rejoice over your deliverance, over the safety of your companions of your own and of the other nations who have shared your perils and privations, the fortitude and courage which you have all maintained and the heroism of your little band of defenders. We all mourn for those who have fallen and acknowledge the goodness of God which has preserved you and guided the brave army that set you free.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The President received this message from Minister Conger on Aug. 27:

The President, Washington:

All Americans here thank you for congratulations and successful efforts for our relief, and bless God for final deliverance.

CONGER.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 27.

Following casualties occurred Aug. 26: Private Philip M. Anderson, Co. K, 14th Inf., died from effects of shrapnel wound; William H. Waldron, 2nd Lieut., 9th Inf., wounded in hand, serious.

CHAFFEE.

Taku (no date).

Report the following casualties: Aug. 24—Ho-Si-Wu, William H. Waldron, 9th Inf., wounded in left hand, serious, by sniping shot, while on patrol. Sent to General hospital at Tien-Tsin.

CHAFFEE.

Admiral Remey sent a cablegram to the Navy Department on Aug 27 announcing that the other naval commanders had decided to keep Li Hung Chang under surveillance and restrict his communication with his own government. This action by the admirals has resulted in diplomatic correspondence, this telegram having been sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 24, 1900.

The following note was received by us from the Charge of the Russian Government at this capital Aug. 17:

"I have just received a communication from the imperial government informing me of the resolution of the admirals of the allied fleets interdicting the Plenipotentiary of the Chinese government, Li Hung Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Taku.

"This resolution being inexplicable, in view of the fact that all Powers have recognized the utility of admitting his (Li Hung Chang's) services in the eventual negotiations for peace, and especially because it would be impossible for him to fulfil his mission in the character of Chinese Plenipotentiary if this were done, it would be desirable that the interested governments should give orders to countermand the above mentioned decision."

Inquiry of Admiral Remey, commanding our fleet at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution had been adopted. He now cables that the admirals have agreed to write the dean of the legations at Pekin instructions in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku, and meantime not to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remey dissented from last proposition.

We take the same view expressed in the Russian note. In the interests of peace and effective presentation of just demands of all Powers against China, it seems important that the Chinese plenipotentiary should be able to communicate both with his own government and its military commandant, whose action will be necessary to any suspension of hostilities, as required in my telegram to you of the 22d. Chinese Minister here is without power of advices. Li Hung Chang is prima facie authorized by imperial decree to negotiate, and is the only representative of responsible authority now in China, so far as we are advised. We have instructed our representative in China in the spirit of the Russian note.

Any misunderstanding or divergent action on the subject by the representatives of the Powers in China would be unfortunate, and we would be glad to learn from other Powers if there are any reasons not known to us which in their judgment should lead to a view different from that which we take. You will communicate this to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, awaiting early response.

ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

Consideration of the subject of the withdrawal of our troops from China has not advanced so far as a discussion of the manner of withdrawal or the exact time. Answers from the Powers interested must be awaited before these details can be decided. Should any nation, however, declare war upon China it has been said by Cabinet members that our withdrawal would be as nearly immediate as it could be made. If some of the Powers should adopt a policy of delay with the purpose of continuing the chaotic conditions at Pekin, the removal of our soldiers might be indefinitely postponed.

It is to provide for such a contingency that the War Department has made and is making preparations for a winter campaign in China. Major Woodruff, in charge of the Subsistence Department at Manila, cabled General Weston, his chief in Washington, that upon the arrival of the freight transport Californian, he would ship supplies, rations, etc., to Taku sufficient to provide the China command until Nov. 30 and that before ice closed the harbor at Taku there would be in that port supplies to last until April 1901.

The State Department made public the following telegram from Minister Conger received on Aug. 30 through Consul Fowler at Chefoo:

More Russian, German, French and Italian troops arriving. Imperial palace will be entered Aug. 28; military promenade of all nations made through it; afterward closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days.

CONGER.

The despatch is supposed to have left Pekin not earlier than the 23d or 24th. Prince Ching's return is taken by officers here to mean that he will arrange with the foreign commanders for the return of the Empress and Emperor to Pekin from Sian-fu in Shensi. The statement of the military promenade through the Imperial palace indicates harmony among the commanders.

The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco on Aug. 24 with a large number of sick and wounded soldiers, marines and officers. Some of the patients in the ship's hospital were from the battlefield at Tien-Tsin, and among these is Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, of the 9th Inf., who fell in the advance of the American forces on the Chinese outer works. The wounded from China were transferred to the steamer at Yokohama, where the Thomas stopped on her way from Manila. Of the sick and wounded 221 were from Manila, while 47 were men of the 9th Inf. who served in China. Seven deaths occurred on the transport during her voyage from Manila. When the vessel left Manila there were 31 prisoners on board, but 10 of them escaped at Nagasaki. From Nagasaki the transport brought Major James Regan, Capt. C. R. Noyes, Capt. F. H. Schoeffel and Lieut. L. B. Lawton of the 9th Inf., and A. A. Surg. R. S. Griswold.

MAJOR REGAN TELLS HOW CHINESE FIGHT.

Among those who saw service at Tien-Tsin and who arrived at San Francisco on the transport Thomas was Major Regan of the 9th Inf.

"I went through that little charge at San Juan Hill," said Major Regan, as he lay in his cot at the Presidio Hospital; "I have seen some of the queer fighting down about Manila, but I never before saw war as it is in these modern days until I went up

against these untutored Chinese at Tien-Tsin. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when we started out, Americans, Japs and British. The Russians were around on the other side of the city. We scaled the first mud wall and got over into the rice paddies and flat lands, which were lined with ditches and covered with water, making our work the hardest.

"We had only got fairly started through the mud and slush when the Chinese opened up on us with a fire the like of which I had never seen. Our men dropped like flies, and we had to hunt for shelter in one of the small trenches. Behind this we lay and fought for nearly twelve hours. I was directing my men when I was struck and rendered unconscious. When I came to, I examined myself and found I could use my body and started to get up. The moment I showed myself I was shot again. I thought a cannon ball had taken off my left arm. For the rest of the day I lay there without attention. The firing was so hot and so well-directed that even the hospital corps could not get out to do its work.

"While I was lying there brave Colonel Liscum came along and asked one of the officers what officer it was who was lying there wounded. He was told and came over to me and expressed his sympathy and told me of the fighting and said how it grieved him that so many of our brave boys should be shot down. Then he left me and in a few minutes back came word that he had been shot and mortally wounded.

"The regiment went wild when it heard of the Colonel's wounding and we opened up for another start, no matter how hot the fighting, and with the little Japs we soon had things going our way and the Chinese on the run.

"The way these Japs fought was a revelation. A regiment of them acted as one man. The Chinese might shoot them down by dozens, but those that were left did not even waver. They went after victory and they always got it.

"It was a picturesque sight to see the Japs, Americans and British all attacking a wall or trench together. They seemed to understand each other's method of fighting and one had the same superb bravery as the other. They were invincible from the start. At the same time I give all credit to the French. They waited for our lead, but once we showed them what we were intending they were with us to the finish, and they showed the same splendid fighting qualities as did our other companions.

"As fighters the Chinese, once properly trained, show remarkable ability. They are utterly fearless of death; they are good shots and their artillery was suspiciously well served. However, they will run in the face of disaster. Let one or half a dozen of them become panic stricken and start a stampede and the rest will follow like a lot of sheep. Up to the time of the stampede, however, they will take all the killing we can administer to them."

Of the atrocities of which much has been said and written, Major Regan declared that he had seen nothing. He said, on the contrary, that the soldiers of each nation seemed vieing with those of the others in soldierly conduct and bearing. Each sought to outstrip the other in good feeling and courtesy, and did one nation start some independent action it had at once the hearty co-operation of all the forces of whatever race became cognizant of its intentions.

THE STORY OF PEKIN.

An Associated Press letter from Pekin Aug. 14 by post gives particulars of the capture of Pekin.

A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Pekin. It will bear the legend, "Men, not walls, make a city."

Back of the United States Legation is a work named Fort Myers, which the marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a loopholed barrier across the wall, which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German Legation, and, confronting the enemy's barricades within those limits are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defence if pressed.

Four hundred and fourteen people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four marines, assisted by eighty-five volunteers, commanded by the English Captain Poole, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and nineteen wounded. Fifty-four marines and sailors were killed and 112 wounded.

The American loss was seven killed and eleven wounded. Gilbert Reid, who was wounded in the feet, was the only American civilian injured. Two foreign women were wounded.

ENTRANCE OF THE RESCUERS.

The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. Sir Alfred Gaselee, with his staff, and a company of Sikhs, waded up a bed of sewage into the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there arose a great continuous cheer on both sides.

An hour afterward General Chaffee, riding at the head of the 14th U. S. Inf., marched to the Tartar wall. An American marine, who was on top of the wall, shouted:

"You are just in time. We need you in our business."

"Where can we get in?" said General Chaffee.

"Through the canal. The British entered there two hours ago," was the response.

Although the Americans entered behind the last of the British forces, their reception was just as enthusiastic as if they had been first.

On entering the grounds of the British Legation the American troops stared in amazement and inquired if there was a lawn party in progress. The British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, was equally presentable. The assemblage of ladies was fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms. On the other hand, the rescuers were haggard and rough bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud.

A TERRIBLE STRAIN OF MARCHING.

The Chen-Men gate was held by German soldiers with four cannon, two of the cannon having been taken from the Chinese. All the other gates were held by the Chinese. The small band of troops was well-nigh exhausted. Even the Ministers were acting as sentries, guns in hand.

The legations were fiercely attacked from July 17 to July 25. At the latter date a nominal truce was agreed to and extended to August 3, although the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from August 3 to August 11, and then the Chinese mounted smooth bores. The mainstay of the foreigners was an old gun used by the British in 1860, which was found in a junk shop by Mitchell, the American gunner. This was mounted on a Russian carriage found by an Italian. Ammunition was fitted to it, and it was named "The International Gun."

The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Pekin were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tien-Tsin.

The relief of Pekin was a notable achievement, chiefly for the forced march of four almost independent armies, over a single difficult road and in sickening weather.

The opposition offered by the Chinese dwindled steadily each day, until the relieving columns were in front of Pekin. The defence of the city, considering the possibilities of the case, was exceedingly weak. The Americans advanced along the left of the canal, under fine cover, the 14th Inf. leading, with the 9th Inf. and the marines following. From a hill Captain Reilly shelled a pagoda over the Che-Hua Gate until the infantry got close in. The 14th Reg. was extended under cover before the wall, about three hundred yards away, when Co. E scaled the corner near the gate, under the fire of sharpshooters. Lieutenant Gohn planted the regimental flag.

The last five days' marching was the worst. It was a terrible strain. The thermometer kept near 100, and was sometimes above that figure. The country was deep with sand, and the route lay through shadeless fields of tall, thin corn. The Japanese possessed the greater endurance, and, being provided with the best transport, they made the pace. The Russians held second place most of the time. The Americans and English were pushed to the utmost to keep up.

General Fukushima said the Japanese might have reached Pekin two days before. He probably spoke the truth. They seemed never to rest. Their cavalry and scouting parties were threshing the country ahead and on their flanks, and their outposts kept in constant contact with the enemy, pressing the latter so closely that they threw away their pots, sleeping mats and clothing.

Several hundred Americans dropped out from the heat each day, and came straggling into camp this evening. Even the native Indian troops suffered almost as much. The army could be tracked by dead horses.

The soldiers drank continually from the muddy river, and wells by the wayside, with the result that an epidemic of dysentery set in. The Americans marched during the hottest hours of the day, causing great dissatisfaction among officers and men, who had wished to move in the cool of the morning and evening, like the Japanese and Russians. But with four armies following a single road, the more enterprising got the right of way, and the others had to follow when they could.

THE LOOTING OF TIEN-TSIN.

The European soldiers, when they fought their way up to the walls of Tien-Tsin, saw floating in the canals and ditches outside dozens of Chinese slain by their own people, because they refused to fight. The bodies were headless, and their hands were tied behind their backs. The heads were discovered afterwards. Rows of them decorated the outer walls, hung by their pigtails.

But most remarkable of all the sights, says the Tien-Tsin correspondent of the New York Evening Post, was the looting of the city. The middle of the place was like an ant-hill kicked open. Chinese swarmed everywhere, thousands and thousands of them, diving into the flames of the burning shops, getting under fallen walls, and into choking clouds of smoke. Most of them were half naked, grimy with smoke, and sometimes dripping with blood. They preyed upon one another. A Chinese appearing with a prize must fight his way; other Chinese sprang upon him and clutched his plunder. They rolled among the corpses, pulling and tearing, while children being trampled down cried for help and the mob poured right along over them.

The Chinese knew where the best treasure was to be found, and the soldiers followed them. Two forces collided in the gateway, a line of Chinese struggling to enter and another fighting to get out with great armfuls of loot, while an occasional soldier went through the crowd. The looting continued for three days. On the first day it was entirely unrestrained. Many white people accumulated stacks of goods by simply standing at the city gates and holding up the best-laden Chinese from the endless procession that flowed out. Pack-horses, carts, rickshaws, coolies loaded with trunks and sacks and piled with loose silks, fur and bronzes, crowded all the roads leading down to the settlement. English officers rode with their horses concealed under dry goods and soldiers slung bundles on their bayonets.

On the second day a conference of commanding officers decided to adopt repressive measures. The commanders, excepting the French, empowered the British, who were doing provost duty, to seize all loot. This order the British attempted to execute by holding up the looters. They took all bundles and reported the names of claimants for future inquiry. Naturally this step provoked grumbling, particularly among the soldiers of other nationalities. The official statement is that all seized loot will be sold, the proceeds to be divided among the soldiers as prize-money; but soldiers, wise through former campaigns, comment skeptically.

The Japanese, so far as casual observation showed, did the least looting, because of the admirable discipline under which their soldiers are held. The Americans had all to themselves one large arsenal, which they occupied on entering the city. It contained only one cannon, but a fine store of small arms, swords of curious and rich pattern, rifles of various makes, with stands of the long two-man guns, which are simply giant rifles, throwing a ball which, from the report and the whistle, the soldiers in the fight judged to be one-pounders. Munitions of war were not the only contents of the arsenal. High officers had lived there, and in flight had left stacks of clothing and other articles of great value. All this stuff is to be sold or shipped to Washington as spoils of war. On the third day of the occupation, a more effective method was followed by compelling looters to give up their loads at the city gate. Even this measure did not prevent the loss of much gold and silver.

Col. Thomas Ward and family will be at the Loon Lake House, in the Adirondack Mountains, for the remainder of the season. Cadet Thomas Ward, Jr., U. S. Naval Academy, just home from his summer cruise, will pass his furlough there also.

The Army and Navy Journal this week enters upon the thirty-eighth year of its existence, and commences a new volume. The index of the volume completed with our last number is preparing and will be issued in a week or two. Those who desire a title page for binding can obtain it on application without charge.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has not yet decided upon the type of 3-inch field gun to be adopted by the Army. Trials were made this week of the Buffington and Driggs-Seabury guns, but the Board decided that they were not conclusive. In consequence manufacturers of this class of guns have been given four months in which to perfect samples of their work, to be submitted for competitive tests.

These guns must use fixed ammunition and the carriages must be equipped with appliances to control the recoil, cylinders or trail spades, whatever may be the device preferred by each manufacturer. Another requirement is that the ammunition shall be carried in a limber chest, packed horizontally, the limber chest to be provided with springs.

A program of the tests required will be formulated at once, and upon completion forwarded to the manufacturers. The Board this week visited the Sandy Hook grounds for the purpose of testing the 6-inch gun with a disappearing mount. Unfortunately the day was hazy and the members decided against the hazard of firing any shots. Their next visit will be on Oct. 1, when they hope for better weather.

Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., (retired) has been for over three years a member of a board of consulting engineers to advise the new Panama Canal company as to examinations to be made and projects to be adopted. He speaks, therefore, with a full understanding of the subject, when he says as he does, in a letter we have just received, "It is certain that if we are to have the best canal possible it will be by this route. Two-fifths of the excavation is made and definite plans for its completion have been adopted. These are unanimously approved by the board of consulting engineers (international in composition, and including Mr. Fteley, past president of our Society of Civil Engineers, and the Chief Engineers of both Manchester and Kiel Canals). The Culibra Cut is no longer a bugbear, as the yielding strata have long been passed; and the control of the Chagres is a far simpler problem than the regulation of the level of Lake Nicaragua.

A letter of comparatively recent date from the U. S. S. Abarenda, at Pago-Pago, Island of Tutuila, Samoa, conveys the information that the affairs on Upolo, the German portion of the islands, is far from satisfactory. The natives are in constant fear of some political calamity, but of its probable nature no one ventures to speak. It appears that the methods instituted by the Germans in control in Upolo are not more satisfactory to the average Samoan than those which obtained previous to the international arrangement of last year, but whether a serious outbreak is imminent or not nothing has been vouchsafed. The inhabitants of the American portion of the islands appear, so far, to be completely satisfied with the situation, and from reports submitted by Comdr. Tilley it would seem the situation was never better.

The "Havana Post" has this to say of General Wood's views on troops in Cuba: "Those who view the situation carefully are inclined to believe that General Wood is right in his contention that the troops now in Cuba should be retained here. There are some Cubans who hold that the presence of troops on the island has kept down trouble, and that the great moral effect their presence has upon the people is necessary until after the constitutional convention has been held. The idea of a Cuban army is ridiculed. This has been suggested a number of times by prominent officials of the United States since the army of occupation arrived, but it has not been thought feasible. It is now the general impression that nearly all of the troops in Cuba will be retained until the United States turns the island over to its people."

Acceptance of payment under a settlement by an Auditor precludes revision of any items upon which payment has been accepted. This rule is applied this week by Acting Comptroller L. P. Mitchell to the case of John Murphy, first-class fireman in the temporary force of the Navy during the Spanish war. Murphy served on the Viking and on the Franklin, and was honorably discharged Oct. 8, 1898, being paid in full at that time. Later he claimed two months' extra pay on the ground that the Viking, during his period of service upon her, was beyond the limits of the United States. His acceptance of the settlement, says the decision, effectually bars his claim.

The itinerary for the September cruise of the North Atlantic squadron under Rear Admiral Farquhar is as follows: The vessels will sail from Jamestown, R. I., on Sept. 1 for Bar Harbor, Me., where it will meet the British North Atlantic squadron. The squadron will remain ten days at Bar Harbor, and will then sail for Portsmouth, N. H., arriving on Sept. 14, and remaining until Sept. 19. It will then sail for Newport, R. I., and will remain until Oct. 1 to complete the course at the Naval War College. It is expected that the squadron early in October will proceed to New York City.

Since the first of January there have been 238 cases of the bubonic plague reported to the health department of Manila. Of this number 180 have succumbed to the disease. There has been a great decrease in the monthly mortality returns since January, due no doubt to the general disinfecting of the city and the work of the sanitary department. The table which shows the decrease follows: October 1,184, November 1,233, December 1,162, January 1,055, February 884, March 887, April 805, May 724, June 500.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., this week on a short visit to San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Lieut. J. A. Moss, 23d Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Miss Elise Paulding, of Cold Spring, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. W. C. Davis at Fort Warren, Mass.

Miss Humphrey, daughter of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., is visiting friends in New York City.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., is at the Maples, Saratoga, N. Y.

Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., U. S. A., has reported at Fort Slocum for duty with recruits en route for the Philippine Islands.

Major F. Heath, Ordnance Department, now on duty at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., visited old friends in New York City and vicinity recently.

Major J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., on a short leave from Governors Island is visiting his family at New London, N. H.

Lieut. H. Dixon, 8th Cav. of Fort Reno, was married Aug. 15 at Darlington, Oklahoma, to Miss Delia Z. Sears.

Sergt. James Kirby, recently returned from active service in Co. D, 11th Inf., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has established his home at Detroit Mich.

Capt. C. C. Ballou, 12th Inf., recently at Corning, N. Y. on sick leave was expected at Fort Slocum, N. Y. this week, thence with recruits for Manila.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is expected to leave Cuba next week, to spend until about the middle of October in the U. S. on leave.

The Army and Navy were well represented at the solemn services at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., for the late King Humbert I., of Italy.

Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., U. S. A., has returned to Cienfuegos, Cuba, from a short visit to his family at Fort Slocum, N. Y. H.

Major Geo. Andrews, A. A. G., on leave from Santiago, Cuba, who has been visiting with his family at Governors Island, goes to Washington, D. C., in a few days for duty in the A. G. O.

Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 6th Inf., lately home from Manila, is visiting his father, Hon. John D. Crimmins of New York at the latter's summer home near Stamford, Conn.

The Iowa City Daily "Republic" publishes some verses by "Iowa City's gifted poetess, Mrs. Isadore Baker," which were read at a luncheon recently given by Mrs. Kramer, wife of Major Adam Kramer, U. S. A. (retired), who is now a resident of Iowa City.

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, U. S. N., retired, is spending the summer at the "Anchorage" his residence at Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Md., where, with his dogs and horses, he is passing the time in excellent health and spirits. The country roundabout frequently echoes to the loud halloa of the "Fighting Admiral."

The following officers have been at Cobourg, Canada, this season: Generals Willcox, Bingham, Card and Carlton; Colonels Irwin, Hartsuff and Mosher; Majors Waterbury and Scott; Capt. Stembel, U. S. A.; Admiral Walton and Naval Constructor Stahl, U. S. N., Lieut.-Col. Elliott, Marine Corps.

Lieut. H. S. Ritter, U. S. N., has been retired for disabilities incurred in the service. Lieut. Ritter was unable to appear before the board in Washington and a special meeting was held at his home in Reading, Pa. He entered the service in 1886 and during the war was attached to the Newark on the Cuban blockade. It was from this time that his ill health dated, culminating recently in a complete nervous breakdown.

Comdr. Chas. A. Schetky, U. S. N., retired, makes his regular residence in Philadelphia and combines pleasure with health while indulging in reminiscences of the war of the Rebellion. Commander Schetky is one of the most widely traveled officers of the Navy, having circumnavigated the globe several times previous to entering the Navy as a volunteer at the breaking out of the Rebellion.

Surg. L. B. Baldwin, U. S. N., retired, who makes his permanent residence in Louisville, Ky., has many friends on the Pacific coast, and they will be pleased to know that his affections are still with those admirers in Vallejo who regretted his retirement as taking from the active list an able physician and a steadfast friend.

Recent vacancies in the line of the Navy have brought Comdr. W. W. Reisinger to the head of the list, and should no other vacancy occur before that date the retirement of Capt. John Lowe, U. S. N., for age December 11, 1900, will promote Commander Reisinger to that rank. Commander Reisinger is at present in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla.

A Berlin despatch says: "The German Government has shown great attention to the American officers who, in addition to General Ludlow, are here to study German naval and military institutions, including Captain Mitchell, of the Ordnance Department, who inspected the German method of manufacturing smokeless powder, and Naval Constructor Woodward, who inspected the Kiel, Dantzic and other yards.

The friends of Prof. "Johnny" Rice, U. S. N., now on the retired list, may be interested in knowing that the old gentleman is now in the enjoyment of his otium cum dignitate in the pretty little village of Northborough, Mass. Professor Rice was identified with the Naval Academy for so many years and knew so intimately such a large number of graduates that this information will be read by many in the service with no little pleasure.

Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. M. C., who was wounded in the battle at Tien-Tsin, was nineteen years old on June 30, but he has taken part in three wars. He was a second lieutenant of marines in the war against Spain, was honorably discharged Feb. 11, 1899, was reappointed as a 1st lieutenant in the service April 8, 1899, and commanded the marines on board the Newark. He distinguished himself fighting the guerrillas in the Philippines. He was sent with other marines against the Chinese at Tien-Tsin, and fell there with a wound in his thigh. He was promoted to a captaincy recently.

The newspaper, "Diario Cubano," of Cienfuegos, Cuba, recently paid the following high compliment to Col. Geo. LeRoy Brown: "Mr. George LeRoy Brown, distinguished soldier, major in the 10th Inf., and until to-day the collector of the port of Cienfuegos, left for Santiago, Cuba, where he has been detailed for other duties. Mr. Brown is a friend of our country. He is fond of the Cubans and the people of Cienfuegos have had in him a trusted public official as well as a sympathetic neighbor, who has, owing to his affable and pleasing character, deserved all of our affections and our high esteem."

Major Henry. F. Brewerton, U. S. A., is spending the summer at 1037 East Jersey street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Art., on leave from Sullivan's Island, S. C., is visiting in New York with address Army and Navy Club.

Lieut.-Gen. N. A. Miles, Sherman Miles and Col. F. Michler, A. D. C., were in Chicago this week at the National Encampment, G. A. R.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Dempsey, 1st Inf, lately on leave at 207 Prince St., Alexandria, Va., will shortly join his regiment on foreign service.

Lieut. Geo. W. Budd, U. S. A., residing at Sirseton, S. D., reached his 64th birthday Aug 23, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Lieut. J. M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., a recent arrival at West Point for duty, has resigned his position as adjutant of the 1st Squadron of his regiment.

Gen. Caleb H. Carlton, who is spending the summer at Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, reached his 64th birthday Sept. 1.

Lieut. C. B. Smith, 8th Inf., was married Aug. 14, at St. Paul, Minn., to Miss Gertrude Jones. The married couple have gone to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Gen. Leonard Wood was officially banqueted Aug. 25, at Santiago de Cuba, all the leading civil and military officers being present.

Lieuts. W. L. Phillips and Lawrence Halstead, 11th Inf., left Governors Island Aug. 31 for Sea Girt, N. J., to remain until Sept. 8, rendering assistance on the range during the annual rifle competitions.

Major E. A. Van Andrews and Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., returned to Fort Du Pont, Del., this week from a short but pleasant visit to Washington, D. C., and Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. W. F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art., was to leave Port Tampa the latter part of this week for Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., to superintend a sale there, which takes place Sept. 6.

Col. John W. French, 22d Inf., lately on leave at Jamestown, R. I., was expected at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. this week, to take temporary command of that post.

Capt. J. R. Clagett, 11th Inf., just arrived in Washinton, D. C. from the Philippines, where he has been for the past 2 years and more, is spending a short leave at Washington, D. C., before joining at Governors Island.

Clinton E. Braine, son of Rear Admiral Braine, U. S. N., has resigned as Junior Lieutenant of the Second Naval Battalion in Brooklyn. He now resides in Greenwich, Conn., and may form a separate naval division in Port Chester, which is near his home.

Letters from the Chicago represent the political situation at Montevideo as unchanged, and there seems no likelihood of any difficulties arising in the immediate future. The health of the squadron was good at last accounts, but the desire for homeward bound orders was daily growing in fervor.

A recent Chicago Press despatch says: Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is the possessor of more shirt waists than any devotee of the new style of male wearing apparel. He has dreams in lace and network, in mull and muslin, in silk and cheviots. With all his wealth of the new garments he is unhappy. In other words, on the train, his trunk with uniform, etc., got exchanged by some mishap, with a lady's, hence the predicament.

Gen. Wood, who arrived in Santiago on August 23, cabled the War Department that there is deep interest in the coming convention and that the agricultural and industrial conditions are improving steadily. Gen. Wood received one of the grandest ovations ever given a public man in Santiago. The streets were lined with people, who cheered the general as he was escorted from the wharf to the palace, where a reception was held.

The "Havana Post" of August 23 said: "Major William B. Winn, who was on the staff of General Wilson while the latter was commander of the department of Matanzas, is now on his way to join General Wilson in China. Major Winn was in charge of the military hospital at Matanzas, and displayed such ability in that position that General Wilson requested that he be detailed for similar services in China.

The U. S. Volunteer Association has been formed at Chattanooga with Col. Richard Henry Savage of New York as president. The objects of this association are identical with those of Spanish war orders excepting that all individuals that served in the Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the war can become members without first joining local camps, as is customary in other Spanish war societies.

When Major Louis V. Caziarc, U. S. V., (Capt. 2nd Art.) laid down his judicial duties recently the "Havana Post" took occasion to say: "During the brief time in which Major Caziarc has presided over the Court at Vivac he has demonstrated his ability, and leaves with the knowledge on the part of the people of Havana that his work has been well done. He has been fair and impartial in every case, and if a man was sentenced by him he deserved all that he received."

Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 8th U. S. Cav., and Miss Delia Z. Zears, of Omaha, Neb., were married at Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency, Darlington, Oklahoma, Aug. 15, in the presence of a few friends. The groom is in command at Fort Reno and vainly tried to get leave. This being impossible, Miss Sears, with the spirit that will make her a loyal Army woman, came all the way from Elkhorn, S. D., to marry him. Major and Mrs. Geo. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A., retired, U. S. Indian Agent at Darlington, induced them to be married at their home. So Mrs. Stouch, with the assistance of loving fingers and quick wits, transformed the breezy cottage into a bower; trailing vines, masses of sunflowers and bunting gave a true cavalry effect, while "Old Glory" hung conspicuously over the young couple. Miss Sears, her brother, and Mr. Dixon's mother, arrived at noon over the Rock Island. Shortly after 2 o'clock the clergyman, Rev. T. R. Brooks, of El Reno, entered the parlor. Then Miss Campbell Jones, attired in white organdie and long yellow sash, came into the room; immediately behind her came the bride leaning on the arm of her brother, slender and girlish, her dainty point d'esprit gown trimmed elaborately with white satin ribbon, her dark eyes and bright face framed in the beautiful cloud of white gauze veil. Mr. Dixon, in his uniform, accompanied by his best man, Mr. George L. Stouch, awaited her, and then the few solemn words of the Episcopal Ritual made them one forever. Standing under the flower-covered wedding bell, they received congratulations. The party then repaired to the dining-room where a delicious breakfast was served. The smallness of the wedding party made the informality contagious, and the guests felt as though adopted into the "Eighth." Immediately after the repast the big ambulance drove up and Mr. and Mrs. Dixon went at once to their future home, Fort Reno, Okla.

A fire occurred at Fort Screven, Ga., Aug. 24, but, fortunately, there was little damage to public property.

Major Thomas Cruse, 2nd Art., is visiting at 39 West 9th street, New York.

Rear Admiral Dewey, lately in Washington, D. C., has rejoined Mrs. Dewey at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

P. A. Engineer Jno. A. Tobin, U. S. N., retired, has been visiting relatives in New England the past few weeks with much benefit to his health.

Comdr. Wm. H. Turner, U. S. N., is the light house inspector for the 14th light house, with headquarters in the Post Office Building, Cincinnati, O.

Lieut. E. P. Nones, 1st Art., has taken charge of the Subsistance Department at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

Naval Constructor R. W. State, U. S. N., arrived in New York from abroad on July 28 on the steamer Grosser Kurfust.

Major D. L. Brainard, U. S. A., a recent arrival at Governor's Island, is for the present residing in New York City.

Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Colonel 1st Art., hearty and genial as ever, visited old friends at Governor's Island, Aug. 29.

Capt. James Davison, U. S. A., after a pleasant sojourn at Whatley, Mass., has returned to 169 West 91st street, New York City.

Mrs. J. S. Loud and Miss Loud are now visiting at West Point, and will remain there until Sept. 1, when they will go to Warwick, and spend the month of September.

Speaking of the departure of Major Orlando Ducker, the "Havana Post" recently said he had been a faithful and efficient officer and would be greatly missed by his friends in Havana.

In the "Medical News" Dr. Richard Grady, dentist, U. S. Naval Academy, has an article on "Co-operation of the Public Schools in Teaching Good Teeth and Good Health."

Ensign W. B. Tardy, U. S. N., serving on the staff of Rear Admiral Remey on the Brooklyn has authorized the announcement of his engagement to the daughter of Comdr. Thos. Nelson, U. S. N., retired.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., Naval Attache to our Legation at London, is occupying pleasant quarters in London, his address being 123 Victoria street, London, S. W. England.

Lieut. Clarence Browning Smith, 8th Inf., U. S. A., and Miss Anna Gertrude Jones were married Tuesday, Aug. 14th, 1900, at St. Paul, Minn., and are now at home at Jackson, Tenn.

Mrs. J. W. Heavey, wife of Capt. Heavey, 11th Inf., with her two boys are spending two months in and around Salem, Mass. Captain Heavey has returned to his company in Porto Rico.

The Wilmington Division, North Carolina Naval Battalion, left Aug. 18th for their annual cruise and target practice on the auxiliary cruiser Hermit. Lieut. A. B. Skelding commanding.

Lieut.-Col. Michael De Barlatkin, a Russian naval officer, who has been inspecting armor-plate manufactured at Homestead, Pa., for Russian men-of-war has left for St. Petersburg to command marines under orders for China.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Major-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., (Colonel 8th U. S. Cav.,) left Waterford, Conn., on Aug. 27, for West Point, where she will visit Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Hamilton during the month of September.

Comdr. George Cowie, U. S. N., who has been directed to proceed to his home, Rahway, N. J., there to await further orders ti appear before the Naval Retiring Board at Washington, was invalided home from Cavite several months since and has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., since then.

Capt. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., who has been transferred from the Philadelphia, on the Pacific station, to the U. S. S. Iowa, on the same station, will be remembered as the officer whose coolness and presence of mind did much to prevent an even sadder outcome of the affair in which Lieut. P. V. Lansdale lost his life at Apia, Island of Samoa.

Chaplain Adam McAllister, U. S. N., is once more at the Mare Island Navy Yard among the hosts of friends who have listened to his ministrations for so many months hitherto. He has celebrated some of the most notable of the religious functions of this station, and regards the yard as among his most agreeable charges ashore.

The retirement of Comdr. H. H. Barroll, U. S. N., in June, 1899, removed from the active list of the Navy an officer whose writings in magazines and other publications have endeared him to the youth of America. Commander Barroll has taken up his residence in Connecticut, the native State of Mrs. Barroll, at 343 Main street, Danbury.

R. E. Lewis, a representative of the International Young Men's Christian Association, reports that the British and American authorities have officially approved and encouraged the formation of Army Young Men's Christian Associations among the allied troops in China. Quarters at Taku and Tien-Tsin have already been set aside for the army associations.

Among the officers detailed for the duty of superintending the sea tests of the new battleship Alabama is Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Perry, U. S. N., at present attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Lieutenant-Commander Perry has had much experience in this type of duty and actng under instructions from the Navy Department will attend to the elaboration of such data as may be collected during the trials of the ship.

Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., has been kept in command of the receiving ship at the Norfolk Navy Yard since Sept. 10, 1898, and will probably complete his tour of shore duty on that vessel. Captain Wise is now number thirteen on the list of captains and the retirement of Rear Admiral Farquhar in 1902 will advance Captain Wise to that rank, or earlier if unexpected casualties occur. He is an excellent officer and will do himself credit in any position to which he may be promoted.

On the departure of the 14th Inf. for China, Capt. C. H. Martin turned over the department of sanitation at Manila to Captain Hall, 21st Inf. The Manila "Times" said: "The feature of Capt. Martin's administration has been his modesty and honesty. He has plodded along without seeking noteriety, treating all fairly and impartially, courteous to all with whom he has come in contact. Capt. Martin's successor, Capt. Hall, is an old and close friend of his predecessor, both being classmates at West Point, and intimate in their army life. He is an officer whose past reputation and record guarantees him as a worthy successor of so successful an administrator to Manila's sanitary needs as Capt. Martin has been."

Senor Domingo Almenara is Minister of War in Peru's latest Cabinet.

Lieut. W. M. True, 33d Inf., U. S. V., was slightly wounded Aug. 15 at Villavaja, P. I.

Capt. H. Russell, U. S. M. C., has left Carenovia, N. Y., for the Navy Yard, N. Y.

Lieut. A. E. Saxton, 8th U. S. Cav., has arrived at West Point, N. Y., from Cuba.

Brig.-Gen. C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., is at the Arlington Hotel, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

We are informed that a handsome daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, U. S. N.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut.-Comdr. S. P. Comly, U. S. N., at Woodbury, New Jersey, on Aug. 28.

Mrs. John T. Haines, who has passed the summer at Hancock, Md., with her three young daughters, will soon join her husband at his new station, Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., and Mrs. Schofield, are spending a pleasant season at Bar Harbor, Me.

Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon, U. S. A., on sick leave is at 3 Strehliner Strasse, Dresden, Germany, and will remain abroad for a short while yet.

Lieut. N. W. Phisterer, 1st Art., who has been visiting his father, Col. Fred Phisterer, of Albany, N. Y., will not rejoin at Fort Screven, Ga., until early in October.

Capt. G. O. Squier and Lieut. F. M. Jones, of the Signal Corps, have established an office in the Army Building, New York, until the cableship Burnside is ready to sail for Manila about the middle of September.

Capt. A. C. Fisher, U. S. M. C., retired, who has been at Lefever Falls, N. Y., for some time, will, after Sept. 3d, be located at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

The friends of Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., will be pleased to learn that his wife gave birth to a handsome baby girl on Aug. 22, 1900, at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. S. Kentucky as executive, while Hugo W. Osterhaus, Ensign, U. S. N., is serving as watch and division officer on the Kentucky.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Hubbard Wetherill, daughter of the late Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th U. S. Inf., and sister of Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, same regiment, to Dr. Benjamin F. Van Meter, of Lexington, Ky.

The transports Sedgwick, Crook, McPherson and Rawlins arrived at Havana, Aug. 29, having on board the Cuban teachers recently visiting the United States. Supt. Frye said he was very much satisfied with the trip, and that the trip had been a complete success.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning, U. S. N., retired, reports the condition of his health as more favorable than at this time last year, and it is hoped by his friends that a permanent residence in California, where he is at present living, will have a beneficial effect.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., is, says a press despatch, enjoying absolute quiet and rest at the Anglers' Club House, on Long Island, Lake Rideau, about three miles from Portland, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Medical Director R. C. Dean, U. S. N., retired, has gone abroad on an extended leave of absence, and it is the intention that his stay shall embrace the most interesting portions of the continent. Dr. Dean's address while abroad is in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Willits, U. S. N., attached to the U. S. hospital ship Solace for engineer duty, will probably remain on that ship during her present detail in the far east, but anticipates an assignment to a regular cruising warship if the Chinese situation shows signs of improvement in the near future.

Major-Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., who has been in Europe for some three years with his family, sails for New York from Southampton, England, Sept. 1, on the Frederick Wilhelm der Grosse, North German Lloyd Line, and he expects to be located in Washington soon after his return.

The "clip" is to have a thorough trial on the Krag-Jorgensen service rifle. Two thousand are being manufactured at Springfield Arsenal for distribution through the Army fot trial with cartridge belts adapted for their use. The machinery for the manufacture of the clips has been installed at Springfield.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending Aug. 29, 1900: Capt. P. C. Harris, U. S. A.; Dr. A. B. McDowell, U. S. M. H. S.; Major E. Van A. Andruss, U. S. A.; Major Lewis Smith, U. S. A.; Mrs. Lewis Smith, U. S. A.; Naval Cadets R. P. Craft, U. S. N.; A. T. Brisbin, U. S. N.; C. S. Kerrick, U. S. N.; Adolphus Andrews, George C. Westervelt, K. B. Crittenden, R. C. Davis, P. W. Foote, F. L. Oliver, W. W. Smith, George Radford, N. E. Nichols, J. B. Lamson, P. M. O'Reilly, C. T. Hutchins, Y. A. Kittinger, J. P. Jackson and G. W. S. Castle.

In the official report of Col. Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., on the Tien-Tsin battle published in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 25, page 1236, the name of 1st Lieut. Charles G. "Anderson," U. S. M. C., mentioned among others for brave and meritorious conduct under fire, should have read 1st Lieutenant Charles G. "Andresen."

Nearly 25,000 veterans of the Civil War passed in review before the people of Chicago on the occasion of the annual parade of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic on Aug. 28. Among those attending were Lieutenant-General Miles, Gen. Dan'l E. Sickles and other officers and ex-officers of the Army.

Prof. H. D. Todd, U. S. N., director of the "Nautical Almanac," having reached the age limit, was retired Aug. 25 from active scientific work at the Naval Observatory. His place will be taken by Prof. W. S. Brown, the assistant astronomical director of the observatory. Prof. Todd was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1857. He took part in the attack on the Taku forts in the following year, participated in the capture of the slaveship Erie and served through the Civil War.

When the Havana "Post" heard that Major W. S. Pitcher, 8th Inf., who has been a police judge in Havana, was going to China, it said: "There has not been a man in Havana since the army of occupation arrived who will be so much missed when he leaves the city as will Major Pitcher. The people generally, while they may not have the pleasure of his acquaintance, will miss the references to the police magistrate, both on the streets and through the press. The evil doers to whom he has been a terror will breathe a sigh of relief."

On the 18th day of August, at the residence of Chaplain W. H. Pearson, U. S. A., retired, Delevan, O., Miss May Blanche, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. W. H. Pearson, was united in marriage with Mr. George W. Stow, of Delaware, O. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, Chaplain Pearson, assisted by the Rev. James Mitchell, of the M. E. Church, of this city. Miss Pearson is a sister of Mrs. Charles Menoher, of Baltimore, whose husband, Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, is on duty in Manila.

Major Charles A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., who has been assigned to the flag ship New York and is the Fleet Marine Officer of the North Atlantic squadron, has been on duty at headquarters several times and it is not unlikely that his next period of shore duty will be in Washington. The severity of the duty in China is telling upon the older officers of the Marine Corps, and it seems very probable that a modification in assignment may be inaugurated by General Heywood in the near future.

A correspondent of the Chicago "Record," L. A. Terry, formerly sergeant, Co. K, 6th Cav., says: "About July 20, 1861, a young man 19 years of age, with a pleasant face, though freckled and bronzed by laboring in the harvest field, walked into the recruiting office of Capt. C. B. Lowell in Warren, Ohio, and indicated his desire to enlist. This young man's name was Adna R. Chaffee. Captain Lowell was recruiting for Co. K, 6th U. S. Cav., one of the new cavalry regiments that Congress had authorized to be raised for the regular Army, and Chaffee, along with several other young men of that community, myself included, was attracted by the enticing handbills which the enterprising captain had caused to be scattered broadcast over the surrounding country. Chaffee, having lived all his life on a farm until he enlisted, was an expert horseman, and to teach green cavalry men how to ride as troopers should was one of the first duties assigned him after he was appointed a sergeant."

RECENT DEATHS.

Many in the Army and elsewhere will regret to learn of the death at Passaic, N. J., Aug. 23, of Mrs. Beck, wife of Colonel W. Butler Beck, U. S. A., retired. She was for some years at Governor's Island, and had a large circle of friends in New York. The remains were taken to Williamsport, Pa., for interment.

The lamented Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art., who was killed before the Imperial Palace, was buried in the legation grounds. General Chaffee, the British and Japanese Generals and many civilians were present at the ceremony.

Mrs. Anna B. Carpenter, widow of Rear Admiral Charles Carroll Carpenter, died at her home in Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 24, at the age of 60, after a long illness. She was Miss Annie M. Brown, and was married in New York, Sept. 15, 1862. Four sons and three daughters survive. The Admiral died March 31, 1899, and since then his widow had gradually failed.

First Class Sergt. Marshall S. Greene, Signal Corps, U. S. A., who is mentioned in the list of casualties from General MacArthur as having died at Manila, was one of the first of the American Army to distinguish himself in the Philippines. He received the commendation of the commanding officer of the brigade to which he was attached for bravery displayed in repairing a most important telegraph wire under a heavy fire from the Spaniards Aug. 5, 1898. His act was performed before the American Army as it was going into action. Sergeant Greene was promptly promoted from private to 1st class sergeant, the highest non-commissioned rank of the Signal Corps of the Army. His mother's address is Butte, Mont.

Capt. William Brown, 45th U. S. Vol. Inf., who is reported killed in the Philippines, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 12, 1872, and was a resident of Helena, Mont. He entered the service as 1st lieutenant, battalion adjutant of the 1st Montana Inf., April 27, 1898, served with it in the Philippines Aug., 1898, to Aug., 1899, and was honorably mustered out Oct. 7, 1899. He was appointed 1st lieutenant, U. S. Vol. Inf., Aug. 17, 1899, and was promoted captain June 10, 1900. He joined his regiment Nov. 16, 1899, and at once proceeded with it to the Philippines.

Lieut.-Comdr. John A. Shearman, U. S. N., who died Aug. 29 at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass, was born in New York and entered the Navy in 1871. He attained his present rank in March, 1899. He had seen much sea service and after medical treatment at Yokohama had been sent to Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Gen. William Hopkins Morris who died at North Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 26, was born in New York in 1827 and was the son of Geo. P. Morris, a journalist and poet. He entered West Point in 1846, was graduated in 1851, promoted to the 2d Inf. and resigned in 1854 and entered upon journalism. He invented a "Conical Repeating Carbine" in 1859. When the Civil War broke out he went to the front as A. A. G. of Volunteers, resigned Sept. 1, 1862, and the following day was appointed colonel of the 135th New York Vols. His service was most distinguished and he was soon appointed brigadier-general of Volunteers, and he was mustered out Aug. 24, 1864, with the brevet of major-general for his gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness. He was the author of a system of infantry tactics, was chief of ordnance and inspector general of the State of New York, and in 1877 invented an "Automatic Ejecting Revolver." He resided for a long time at Fordham, N. Y. He leaves a wife, sister of the late Governor John T. Hoffman, and one son.

Mrs. Mary E. Reese, sister of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A., and of the Hon. John Sherman, former Secretary of State, died Aug. 29 at Lancaster, Ohio, from the effects of a fall. Her husband, William T. Reese, died several years ago.

Lieut. Henry Newell Way, who is reported killed in the Philippines, was born near Rutland, Ill., Dec. 28, 1874, and was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from June 19, 1895, to February 15, 1899, when he was graduated and appointed second lieutenant of the 4th Inf., to date from Feb. 15, 1899. He joined his regiment April 7, 1899, and served with it in the Philippines to March 23, 1900. He was on duty with Castner's Scouts from March 23 to Aug. 28, the day of his death. His nearest relative is V. G. Way, Gibson City, Ill.

General G. P. Cluseret, whose death at Toulon is reported, was in the early days of the Army and Navy Journal, one of its contributors. He was well instructed in the technique of war, was an excellent writer and a pleasant gentleman in personal intercourse, but a man of singularly ill balanced judgment. Could he have had his way, he would have made John C. Fremont commander in chief of our armies in the critical period of the Civil War. He sought to establish the Commune in France and he served as its War Minister in those days of riot and rapine which have left an indelible stain upon French history. He was, in short, like the Irishman who on landing asked "Is there a Government?" adding, "then I'm aginst it." Cluseret was born in 1823 and was a graduate of St. Cyr. He took part in the revolution in 1848 and falling into disgrace came to the United States, returning to Europe to join Garibaldi in his conquest of the Two Sicilies. Again he came to this country to take part in our Civil War until his insubordinate disposition compelled his resignation. He was subsequently mixed up in a Fenian movement. He is said to have served with the Turks during their war with Russia. In short, wherever there was any mischief brewing, Cluseret was in it. One who evidently knew him well, says Cluseret was a Chevalier Bayard, a Faust, a Mephistopheles, and a Robespierre all in one.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 116, AUG. 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Owing to the lack of prompt and uniform marking of soldiers' graves and the failure when reporting deaths to state precisely the locations of such graves, much difficulty has hitherto been experienced in many instances by the Quartermaster's corps having disinterments in charge in establishing identities.

Where conditions make it possible every grave must be carefully marked by a headboard, with the name, rank, and organization of the deceased, and the company commander will be held responsible to the extent of marking the graves of men of his company who die or are killed on the field. He will report through the proper military channels the date and cause of death, stating the location of grave and how marked. When a soldier dies in hospital the surgeon in charge will be held responsible for similar action and report.

By command of Lieutenant-General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 20, AUG. 25, DEPT. EAST.

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, 1st U. S. Art., having reported as required by par. 15, S. O. 199, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 13, 1900, is hereby announced as assistant to the Inspector-General of the department.

By command of Major-General Brooke:
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 22, AUG. 7, D. E. CUBA.

The Staff of the Department Commander is announced as follows:

Personal Staff.—1st. Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav.; A. A. D. C. Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

Departmental Staff.—Major George Andrews, A. A. G., U. S. A.; Adjutant General. Absent with leave.

1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav.; Acting Adjutant General. Superintendent of Charities and Corrections.

Major George K. McGunnegle, 3d Inf.; Acting Inspector General.

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, A. J. A., U. S. A.; Judge Advocate. Acting Chief Commissary. Post Commissary. Acting Ordnance Officer.

Major Noble H. Creager, Q. M., U. S. V.; Chief Quartermaster. Not yet joined.

Capt. Charles M. Augur, A. Q., U. S. V.; Acting Chief Quartermaster.

Major Lawrence C. Carr, Surgeon, U. S. V.; Chief Surgeon.

Major John R. Lynch, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V.; Acting Chief Paymaster.

1st Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 10th U. S. Cav.; Acting Engineer Officer.

1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, Signal Officer, U. S. V.; Signal Officer.

By order of Colonel Whitside:
J. G. HARBORD, A. A. G.

G. O. 23, AUG. 11, D. E. CUBA.

Major Noble H. Creager, Q. M., U. S. V., is appointed Chief Q. M. of the Department, relieving Capt. Charles M. Augur, A. Q. M., U. S. V.

By order of Colonel Whitside:
J. G. HARBORD, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, AUG. 15, DEPT WESTERN CUBA.

The following named officers are announced as constituting the staff of the Brigadier General commanding the department:

Personal staff.—2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 7th Cav., Aid; and Acting Signal officer.

Department staff.—Major R. E. L. Michie, U. S. V., Adjutant General; Major W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., Acting Inspector General; Major George M. Dunn, U. S. V., Judge Advocate; Major George S. Cartwright, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, 3d Cav., Chief Commissary; Major J. R. Kean, Surgeon, U. S. V., Chief Surgeon; Major James W. Dawes, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., Chief Paymaster; 1st Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art., Engineer Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice; Capt. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav., Disbursing Officer of Insular Funds and Superintendent of Rural Guards and Civil Prisons; A. A. Surg. Freeman Allen, U. S. A., Attending Surgeon, Department Headquarters, and Sanitary Inspector.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:
R. E. L. MICHIE, A. A. G.

G. O. 16, JULY 19, 1900, D. H. AND P. D. R.

Publishes the report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, with accompanying tables.

G. O. 21, AUG. 28, DEPT. EAST.

Major David L. Brainard, commissary of subsistence, U. S. A., having reported in compliance with Par. 7, S. O. No. 198, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, is hereby assigned to temporary duty as chief commissary of this department, relieving Major Abiel L. Smith, commissary of subsistence.

By command of Major General Brooke:
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 29, 1900, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John Long, Co. K, 23d Inf., for appointement as post Q. M. sergeant, U. S. Army. Detail—Lieut.-Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 23d Inf., Q. M.; Captain John A. Dapray, 23d Inf. (Aug. 21, D. Colo.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Selden A. Day, 5th Art.; Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U. S. V.; Major James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; Major Peter R. Egan, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Macklin, 11th Inf., Recorder, is appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., Aug. 20, 1900, for the examination of officers for promotion. (Aug. 13, D. P. R.)

The board of officers consisting of Lieut.-Col. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Major William R. Winn, Surgeon, U. S. V.; Capt. John H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf.; Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. M. C. Usher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. G. C. Saffarans, 10th Inf., Recorder; will reconvene with the least practicable delay at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba, for the purpose of considering certain remarks of the Adjutant General of the Army in the case of Corp. George Wirth, Troop K, 2d Cav., examined by the board for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the U. S. Army. (Aug. 17, D. Cuba.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Boyle, 19th Inf.; Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf., commissary, will assemble at Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 22, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Herman B. Jones, Troop C, 5th Cav., for appointment as commissary sergeant. (Aug. 11, D. Colo.)

The following named enlisted men, now serving in the Philippine Islands, having accepted appointments as 2d lieutenants in their respective regiments, will be discharged from the Army, to date Aug. 14, 1900: Battalion Sergt. Major John F. Bishop, 28th Inf.; Sergt major William R. Downey, 30th Inf.; Hos. Steward Frank L. Hemsted, 36th Inf. Aug. 21, W. D.)

G. O. 117, AUG. 25, H. Q. A.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of G. O. 104, Aug. 1, 1900, H. Q. A., as designates Light Batteries C and M, 7th Art., for duty in China is amended so as to direct these batteries to proceed to the Philippine Islands and report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to station.

Major George G. Greenough, 7th Art., will accompany these batteries.

II.—Describes a tract of land situated on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, adjoining the military reservation of Fort Strong, Massachusetts, recently purchased for military purposes as an addition to said reservation.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri at Omaha, Neb., on business connected with his command of that department; on completion of which he will return to Denver, Colo. (Aug. 20, Dept. Colo.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major General Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, under date of Havana, Aug. 15, announces that Lieut.-Col. William V. Richards, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., Adjutant General, Division of Cuba, has been relieved rom duty on the island, and says: "The Military Governor desires to express his sincere and profound appreciation of the high and efficient character of the services which Colonel Richards has rendered to the Military Government and to the people of Cuba, since January, 1899. This expression can be made only in very general terms. The variety of the duties which have fallen to him have been great, calling not only for many hours of mental labor day and night, but also for the exercise of excellent judgment and great executive ability, in the discharge of which duties Colonel Richards has been singularly successful and the work done by him has contributed very largely to whatever success may have been attained by the Military Government of Cuba."

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to the following-named posts, etc., and make the annual inspection: Forts Missoula and Harrison, Mont., Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming and the outlying stations of troops in the Yellowstone National Park; the National Cemetery at Custer Battlefield; Fort Keogh, Mont., and Fort Yates, N. D. (Aug. 21, D. D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, will proceed to Pinar Del Rio Barracks on duty pertaining to an investigation connected with the murder of the late Private Harry G. Crouch, Troop G, 7th Cav., which occurred at that place. (Aug. 13, D. W. Cuba.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Sergeant Will Edwards, U. S. A., to Fort Howard, Md. (Aug. 30, D. E. Cuba.)

Major Carroll A. Devol, Q. M., to duty as general superintendent of the Army transport service in New York City, N. Y., to relieve Col. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A., and Major Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A., of their duties pertaining to the Army transport service in that city. Major Jones will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Washington for further instructions. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Thomas Cruse, Q. M., U. S. V. (Aug. 25, W. D.)

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Arab, and will proceed thereon to Manila. (Aug. 29, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Davis Lane is transferred to Fort Wright, Wash. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Abiel L. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., will proceed to Washington and resume his duties as assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., and as disbursing commissary. (Aug. 23, W. D.)

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, A. C. S., will proceed to Manila on the Sherman, to sail Aug. 20. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. G. A. McHenry to Santiago, Cuba. (Aug. 6, D. E. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. Harry D. Kneedler, J. M. Feeney, and A. A. Surg. G. B. Wallace will proceed to the Presidio of San San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation on service abroad. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surgs. Albert W. Dumm and J. W. Thornton to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surgs. Frederick A. Dale and William E. Lower will proceed for temporary duty at Presidio, Cal., awaiting transportation abroad. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to report to C. O. of the 3d Battalion, 8th Inf., for duty with that battalion. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surgs. Joseph A. O'Neil and W. Roberts to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation abroad. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Clemens W. McMillan, U. S. A., to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation abroad. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward R. M. Walker to temporary duty with troops on the transport Sherman, to sail Aug. 20 for Taku, China. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. John A. Rafter, Seattle, and report on the transport Kintuck, for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel abroad. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. William L. Little, San Antonio, Tex., for duty with troops of the 25th U. S. Inf. under orders for the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. James K. Ashburn, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops to be sent to Philippines. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Herman J. Schlageter to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for temporary duty. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

Capt. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg., will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 24, D. D.)

The extension of sick leave granted Major Louis Brechemin, surgeon, is further extended two months. Aug. 24, W. D.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted A. A. Surg. Joseph J. Curry, U. S. A. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Calvin De Witt, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as chief surgeon of that department, to relieve Col. Joseph P. Wright, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Abraham D. Williams to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, assistant surgeon, upon his relief from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, to report to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to Manila. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

A. Hospital Steward Bert B. Kavanaugh is assigned to duty with the battalion of the 24th Inf. under orders for the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 25, W. D.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Dykstra will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 25, W. D.)

Leave for one month to take effect about Sept. 15, 1900, is granted A. A. Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, U. S. A., Fort Yates, N. D. (Aug. 21, D. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Arthur Klein (alias Arthur F. Oswald), Hospital Corps, U. S. A., having been tried by a G. C. M. and found guilty of desertion, fraudulent enlistment, falsifying clothing account book, descriptive list and hospital fund account book, misappropriating portion of hospital fund,and filing forged receipt was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two years and six months." The sentence is approved and will be executed at Fort Logan, Col. (Aug. 14, D. Ohio.)

A. A. Surg. J. M. Wheate, U. S. A., to Rowell Barracks for duty. (Aug. 9, D. W. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. Daniel C. Cooney, U. S. A., to the headquarters, 2d Art., Vedado, Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Aug. 9, D. W. Cuba.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Paul Mazzuri, U. S. A. (Aug. 13, D. W. Cuba.)

Par. 28, S. O. 195, Aug. 20, 1900, W. D., as relates to A. A. Surg. Charles F. Sanborn, U. S. A., is revoked. (Aug. 27, W D.)

A. A. Surg. Howard W. Seager to San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 27, W. D.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. P. C. Field is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 27, W. D.)

Hospital Steward Henry Hartung, A. Hospital Stewards Albert E. Mutton and Arthur Bach will be sent on first available transport to Manila. (Aug. 27, W. D.)

Major William B. Winn, Surg., U. S. V., to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. Aug. 27, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. J. W. Hart will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Washington, Aug. 23.)

Leave for three days is granted A. A. Surg. G. M. Bradfield. (Fort Ontario, Aug. 27.)

Surg. Alwin M. Guittard, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons will report for temporary duty with troops on the transport Sherman, to sail Aug. 20.: George B. Wallace, Lewis P. Bleaseby, James F. Edwards, James F. Kemp, W. Turner Wootton, Louis Brechemin, Jr., William C. Mabry, Robert E. Noble, Luke B. Peck, J. Ralph Shook, George Wilklow, Joseph A. O'Neill, Lorin B. Ohlinger, Harry J. Watson and Howard H. Baily. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. William P. Baker, to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty awaiting transportation abroad. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Joseph Flick, to report to C. O., 2nd Battalion, 2nd Inf., for duty with that battalion to sail Aug. 20 on the Sherman. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco to relieve Major Philip F. Harvey, surg. U. S. A., who will sail on the transport Shermaan, Aug. 20, to Nagasaki, Japan, to establish a base hospital. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

Major Edward T. Comegys, surg., will proceed on the Army transport Sherman, Aug. 20, to Nagasaki, Japan, for duty as medical supply officer at that place. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Noble, to Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty awaiting transportation abroad. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Harry D. Kneedler, to report to C. O., Siege Battery O, 7th Art., for duty with that battery. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

Major John Van R. Hoff, surg., U. S. A., will proceed on the transport Logan, to sail Sept. 1, for China. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Charles B. Mittelstaedt will report for temporary duty with troops on the transport Sherman, to sail Aug. 20, for China. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson, A. Surg., to temporary duty with station in San Francisco, awaiting transportation to China. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

Assistant Surgeons Albert W. Dumm, David W. Overton, James W. Thornton, Frederick A. Dale, Graham E. Henson, James Kenan, Louis W. Pease, Harper Peddicord, Thornton W. Perkins and Francis M. Wells, Army Gen-

Hospital Stewards Robert Marsden, Stuart G. Gibboney and Thomas E. Brower will be sent, on Aug. 16, to the Army transport Warren. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

eral Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, John M. Feeney and Joseph Pinguard, will proceed on the mail steamer Gaelic, to Nagasaki, Japan, and, in the event that there is no army transport sailing at once from Nagasaki for Manila, the officers named will continue the voyage to Hong Kong, China, on the Gaelic and thence by mail steamer to Manila. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surgeons Louis Brechemin, Jr., William C. Mabry, Luke B. Peck, J. Ralph Shook and George Wicklow, U. S. A., report to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty awaiting transportation on service abroad. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surgeons Francis M. Wells, James F. Edwards, D. W. Overton, C. A. Trenholtz, H. H. Bailey, L. B. Ohlinger, E. C. Schultze and James E. Kemp, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting transportation abroad. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

Surg. Patrick J. McGrath, U. S. A., to temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Warren, to sail Aug. 16 for China. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

Major William H. Arthur, surg., will proceed on the transport Warren, to sail Aug. 16, for duty in China. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Caldwell to report for duty on the transport Rosecrans, in place of A. A. Surg. James H. Holloway, relieved. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Boyden Nims to report to the C. O., Seige Battery O, 7th Art., at Presidio, for duty with that battery. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Edward C. Atkins to report to the surgeon on the transport Rosecrans, for permanent duty on that vessel. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

Major Francis J. Ives, surgeon, to Nagasaki, Japan, on the Warren for duty with troops to China. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surgeons Lewis F. Bleaseby, Graham E. Henson, Louis W. Pease and Harper Peddicord, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty at that hospital, awaiting transportation on service abroad. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surgeons James Kenan, Thornton W. Perkins and W. Turner Wootton, U. S. A., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation abroad. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward George P. Egaan, to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with the 3d Battalion, 5th Inf., for duty with that battalion.

First Lieut. Francis M. C. Usher, assistant surgeon, will report to the C. O., 3rd battalion, 5th Inf., at Presidio of California for duty with that battalion. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Cosam J. Bartlett, to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph J. Curry, U. S. A., upon the expiration of his present sick leave, to Hot Springs, Ark. (Aug. 29 W. D.)

Par. 17, S. O. 196, Aug. 21, 1900, and Par. 12, S. O. 198, Aug. 23, 1900, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. William E. Richards, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and A. A. Surgs. David J. Johnson and George M. Bradfield, U. S. A., are revoked. (Aug. 29, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Harold W. Cowper, U. S. A., to Fort Ontario, N. Y. (Aug. 29, W. D.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 77, c. s., D. M., as directs A. A. Surg. George Newlove, U. S. A., to accompany the 1st Inf. to San Francisco, Cal., is revoked, and the duties therein assigned him will be performed by A. A. Surg. James F. Presnell, U. S. A. (Aug. 23, D. M.)

Par. 21, S. O. 196, Aug. 21, 1900, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. Aubrey F. Higgins, U. S. A., is revoked. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., now on temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is assigned to permanent station at that post. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 10, 1900, is granted Capt. Henry Jervey, C. E., U. S. A. (Aug. 29, W. D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, C. E., U. S. A. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergt. Frederick J. Ginchetti is transferred to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Aug. 25, W. D.)

Ord. Sergt. F. J. Giachetti will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 23.)

Col. William A. Marye, O. D., will make not to exceed two visits during the months of September and October, 1900, from Fort Monroe, Va., to the Petersburg Iron Works Co., Petersburg, Va., on business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles. (Aug. 23, W D.)

Major Frank Heath, O. D., to Sea Girt, N. J., to attend the meeting of the National Rifle Association and to witness the test of the ammunition and sights for the U. S. magazine rifle, caliber .30. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O. D., will make during the month sof September, October and November, 1900, the number of visits hereinafter indicated from New York City, N. Y., to the following-named places, on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder. Not to exceed four visits each month to the works of E. I. Du Pont & Company, Wilmington, Del.; not to exceed three visits each month to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; not to exceed two visits each month to the works of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company, South Amboy, N. J. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, Signal Officer, U. S. V., will take station in that city pending the sailing of the cableship Burnside to the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 27, W. D.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

Major Samuel L. Woodward, 1st Cav., will proceed to and take station at Fort Meade, S. D. (Aug. 24, D. D.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division, is granted Major A. G. Hennisee, 2d Cav. (Aug. 17, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. E. M. Leary, 2d Cav. (Aug. 15, D. W. Cuba.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. W. DAVIS.

Capt. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., is temporarily detailed exchange officer. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 27.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. J. T. Haines. (Fort Myer, Aug. 24.)

1st Lieut. J. T. Haines, 5th Cav., is assigned to command of Troop L. (Fort Myer, Aug. 25.)

Major Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Myer, Va. (Aug. 29, D. E.)

E. W. Thomas, K Corp., J. H. Warren, L, 5th Cav., have been promoted to sergeant corps. W. H. Reavis, M, and W. F. Ford, B, to sergeant.

6TH CAVALRY—COL. S. S. SUMNER.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 6th Cav., will proceed on the transport Sherman, to sail Aug. 20, to join his regiment in China. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Elon F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., now in camp near Wawona, Mariposa County, Cal. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav., will proceed on the transport Warren, Aug. 16th, to join his regiment in China. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The leave granted Major Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 15, D. Cuba.)

Leave for two months is granted to 1st Lieut. S. M. Kochersperger, 7th Cav. (Aug. 16, D. Cuba.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., is further extended one month. (Aug. 27, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. A. R. CHAFFEE.

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, 8th Cav., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to relieve 1st Lieut. Jens Bugge, 3d Inf., who will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits to be sent to the Philippine Islands where he will join his regiment. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 154 ,as reates to 2d Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, 10th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 8, D. E. Cuba.)

PHILIPPINE CAVALRY—MAJOR M. A. BATSON.

2d Lieut. E. B. Howell, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, 1st U. S. A., is extended to include Sept. 30, 1900. (Aug. 25, W. D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art. (Fort Dade, Aug. 21.)

Corp. C. N. Lex, M, 1st Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. William R. Smith, 1st Art., will remain on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., until Sept. 30, 1900, when he will join his battery. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Major George S. Grimes, 2d Art., will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Aug. 16, D. W. Cuba.)

2d Lieut. M. Young, 2d Art., is relieved as Q. M. commissary and exchange officer. (Fort Screven, Aug. 22.)

Leave for one month to take effect about Sept. 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Art. (Aug. 29, D. E.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to go abroad, is granted Major C. S. Grimes, 2d Art. (Aug. 20, D. Cuba.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. J. B. RAWLES.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. G. T. Patterson, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 23.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Leave for three rays is granted Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 23.)

The extension of leave granted Major James M. Lancaster, 4th Art. (now lieutenant colonel, 3d Art.), is further extended to include Oct. 1, 1900. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. C. L. Phillips, 4th Art. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 24.)

2d Lieut. H. C. Goodfellow, 4th Art., is granted seven days leave. (Fort Mott, Aug. 25.)

The leave granted Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th Art., is extended one day. (Fort Monroe, Aug. 27.)

Par. 31, S. O. 193, Aug. 17, 1900, W. D., relating to 2d Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, 4th Art., is revoked. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. J. I. RODGERS.

Colonel Rodgers in G. O. 9, dated Fort Hamilton, Aug. 22, announces the death of Capt. Henry J. Reilly, who was killed in battle in Pekin, China, on Aug. 15 while in command of Light Battery "F" of the regiment, and says: "For nearly thirty-six years Capt. Reilly has been identified with this regiment. Enlisting in Battery "B" on the 22d September, 1864, he was promoted corporal and sergeant, and on Dec. 1, 1865, was commissioned 2d lieutenant. He became a 1st lieutenant Sept. 18, 1868, and captain Jan. 3, 1894. Assigned to the command of Light Bat-

tery "F" in Aug., 1898. Capt. Reilly commanded the battery throughout the Spanish-American war, participating in the siege of Santiago, and returning to the United States in Aug., 1898. The following April he left, with his battery for the Philippine Islands, where he did most efficient service, being in action with the enemy there in seven successful engagements. Upon the breaking out of the present trouble with China, Reilly's battery was selected to accompany the troops first designated for service in that campaign, and has participated in all the marches and battles of the allied armies which resulted in the capture of Pekin and the relief of the foreign legations. To those officers of the regiment who knew Capt. Reilly, no expression of praise or commendation is necessary. To those who have not known or served with him, it need only be said that he was an officer always prompt, zealous and conscientious in the performance of his duties; a true soldier, leaving us an example of duty well performed by which all may profit. To his bereaved family is extended most sincere sympathy."

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Harrison Hall, 1st Art. (Fort Hancock, Aug. 25.)

2d Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, 5th Art., is transferred from Battery N to Light Battery F of that regiment. (Aug. 30, W. D.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. G. Landerson, 7th Art., is detailed Ord., Signal and Eng. Officer. (Fort Banks, Aug. 22.)

2d Lieut. Philip R. Ward, 7th Art., to duty as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Belgian King. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. A. P. S. Hyde, 7th Art. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 21.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf. (Aug. 27, W. D.)

Co. I, 1st Inf., accompanied by A. A. Surg. E. F. Dunshire, U. S. A., will proceed to the United States on the transport McClellan, which leaves New York City for Havana about Aug. 18, 1900, provided no more cases of yellow fever appear among the members of the command. (Aug. 17, D. Cuba.)

Headquarters, band and 1st and 2nd squadrons, 9th Cav. (Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H), now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, will proceed on the Army transport Warren for service in the Philippine Islands or China. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

The seven days' leave of absence granted Capt. Nat P. Phister, 1st Inf., is extended five days. (Aug. 20, D. M.)

Cos. E, F, G and H, 1st Inf., are relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty in the Division of the Philippines. (Aug. 20, D. M.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. J. C. BATES.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for two months' extension is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf. (Aug. 29, W. D.)

The transfer by the President, Aug. 25, 1900, of 2d Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, 2d Inf., at his own request, to the artillery arm, with rank from July 25, 1900, is announced. Lieut. Ellicott is assigned to the 6th Art., Battery M, and will join at Fort Monroe, Va. (Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf. (Aug. 27, W. D.)

2d Lieut. S. B. Hamilton, 7th Art., is detailed Adjutant, Librarian, Rec. and Signal and Summary Court Officer. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 25.)

Corp. J. F. White, A, 7th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

4TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. HALL.

Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 20.)

Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, is assigned to the command of convalescent company, No. 1, at that post, to date from March 8, 1900. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. G. M. RANDALL.

The leave granted Capt. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf., is extended three days. (Aug. 20, D. D.)

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. N. D. Parker, 8th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Aug. 20, D. D.)

2d Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed at once to Fort Harrison, Mont., to relieve 1st Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf., of the staff duties in his charge. (Aug. 23, D. D.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf., to the Presidio, awaiting transportation to join his regiment. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf., will assume command of detachment of recruits on the transport Warren, leaving the Presidio of San Francisco Aug. 16. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. James Regan, Jr., recently appointed with rank from Aug. 24, 1900 (from battalion sergeant major, 9th In.), is assigned to the 14th Inf., and will join his regiment. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWERS.

2d Lieut. George D. Jarrett, 10th Inf., to report to Major James H. Hysell, Surg., president of the examining board for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (Aug. 14, D. E. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. James S. Young, Jr., 10th Inf., will join his company at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba. (Aug. 22, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th Inf., to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 21, D. M.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. William Paulding, 10th Inf., is further extended to include Sept. 30, 1900. (Aug. 29, W. D.)

2d Lieut. R. H. Peck, 10th Inf., is detailed in charge of construction work at Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, in place of Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q. M., 5th Inf., relieved. (Aug. 8, D. E. Cuba.)

Leave for one month is hereby granted Capt. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf. (Aug. 11, D. W. Cuba.)

2d Lieut. Charles Abel, recently appointed with rank from July 25, 1900 (from commissary sergeant, U. S. A.), is assigned to the 18th Inf., and will report to the C. O., 10th Inf., for duty with a company of that regiment until further orders. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. Clyffard Game, 11th Inf., will report in person to Major Selden A. Day, 5th Art., president of the examining board to meet at San Juan, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (Aug. 13, D. P. R.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. M'KIBBIN.

2d Lieut. John Sherman Chambers, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 22, 1900 (from corporal, Co. M, 2d Inf.), is assigned to the 12th Inf., and will join his regiment. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

Second Lieut. Arthur H. Freshwater, 12th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to join his regiment. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., will upon the expiration of his sick leave report to the C. O., Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (Aug. 30, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

Capt. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for such duty as he may be able to perform. (Aug. 20, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. DAGGETT.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Field, 14th Inf. (Aug. 23, W. D.)

In addition to the names of the officers who accompanied the regiment to China, given in our last issue, the name of Lieut. Robt. F. McMillan, of Co. L, should be added.

Second Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, 14th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to join his regiment. (Aug. 13, D. Cal.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

2d Lieut. Gustav A. Wieser, 15th Inf., is detailed Adjutant, Summary Court and Officer in charge of prisoners, 1st Lieut. Benj. H. Watkins being relieved of these duties. (Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1900.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 20, 1900 (from sergeant, Battery H, 6th Art.), is assigned to the 18th Inf., and will join his regiment. (Aug. 24, W. D.)

Major Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., to report for duty with the companies of his regiment stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., acting inspector general, Department of Colorado, will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for the purpose of making the regular annual inspetcion. (Aug. 20, D. Colo.)

Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to and inspect the posts of Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, O., and Fort Thomas, Ky.; and, in connection therewith, will proceed on inspection duty to Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie, and Detroit, Mich.; Toledo and Cleveland, O.; Dam No. 6, Merrill Station, near Beaver, Penn; Davis Island Dam, Bellevue, Penn.; Dayton and Cincinnati, O.; Indianapolis, Indianapolis Arsenal, Crown Hill National Cemetery, Jeffersonville, and New Albany National Cemetery, Ind.; Louisville, Cave Hill National Cemetery, Lexington, Camp Nelson National Cemetery, Danville National Cemetery, Lebanon National Cemetery, and Mill Springs National Cemetery, Ky.; Chattanooga and Chattanooga National Cemetery, Tenn.; Quartermaster's Depot at Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Stone's River National Cemetery, Nashville, Nashville National Cemetery, Lock A, Cumberland River, and Lock No. 5, Cumberland River (via Gallatin), Tenn.; Lock No. 4, Green River, Ky.; Columbia, Tenn.; Lock No. 6 of the Muscle Shoals Canal, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mound City National Cemetery, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Lock at Grand Rapids, Wabash River, near Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Kampsville, Springfield, Milan, Rock Island Rock Island Arsenal, Sheffield and Bureau, Ill. (Aug. 24, D. L.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. M'CASKEY.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut M. F. Smith, 20th Inf. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 21.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf. (Aug. 29, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Robert H. Peck, recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, 10th Inf., is assigned to the 24th Inf., to date from Aug. 14, 1900, vice Murphy, killed in action. Lieut. Peck will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will remain on duty with the 10th Inf. until further orders. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Par. 24, S. O. 191, Aug. 15, 1900, W. D., is amended to read as follows: "1st Lieut. Bissell Thomas, 25th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 20, 1900." (Aug. 29, W. D.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. Perrin L. Smith, 29th Inf., at Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the C. O. for duty with a convalescent company at that post. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, AUG. 20, H. Q. A.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Israel Putnam, 6th Inf., is extended two months.

Major Carroll A. Devol, Q. M., U. S. V., to Washington, D. C., and report to Quartermaster General for conference.

The leave granted Capt. Charles G. Woodward, 6th Art., is extended two months.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Art.: Capt. Thomas Ridgway, from Battery N to Light Battery F; Capt. John D. Barrette, Light Battery F to Battery N; 2d Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, Battery N to Light Battery F.

1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, detailed professor at Fairfield Seminary and Military Academy, Fairfield, N. Y.

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., upon expiration of sick leave, to report at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits to Philippine Islands.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made:

Capt. John D. Barrette (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 7th Art.), to the 5th Art., Light Battery F, to date from Aug. 15, 1900, vice Reilly, killed in action.

1st Lieut. Manus McCloskey (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 5th Art.), to the 7th Art., Battery D, to date from Aug. 15, 1900, vice Barrette, promoted. Lieut. McCloskey will remain on duty with Light Battery F, 5th Art., until further orders. (Aug. 30, W. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. William R. Parnell, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. Mathew's Military School, San Mateo, Cal. Aug. 20, W. D.)

1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, U. S. A., is detailed as professor at Fairfield Seminary and Military Academy, Fairfield, N. Y. (Aug. 30, W. D.)

TRANSFERS.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following transfers are made in the 5th Art.:

Capt. Thomas Ridgway, from Battery N to Light Battery F.

Capt. John D. Barrette, from Light Battery F to Battery N. (Aug. 30, W. D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list:

Com. Sergt. Richard Kililgrew, 5th Cav.

Hospital Steward George D. Belt, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.

Hospital Steward Charles Bois, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.

1st Sergt. John O. Gallagher, Co. A, 10th Inf.

1st Sergt. Harry Howard, Troop I, 2d Cav.

Sergt. John A. Bade, Co. F, 6th Inf.

Sergt. William White, Bat. H, 3d Art.

Corp. Francis Enright, detachment Army service men, Quartermaster's Department.

Corp. James Reilley, Co. K, 22d Inf.

Cook George Smith, Troop H, 6th Cav. (Aug. 29, W. D.)

COMBINED MANEUVERS.

With a view to furthering the operations incident to the combined maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron and the local coast defenses, proposed by the Naval War College, the artilley defenses of Narragansett Bay, R. I., are, for the purpose of supervision of the coast defenses during the maneuvers only, hereby temporarily constituted an artillery district, under command of the senior artillery officer present for the period that the operations are to take place, (probably between Sept. 15 and 25, 1900.) (Aug. 22, D. E.)

Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf.; Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 4th Cav.; 2nd Lieut. Arthur H. Freshwater, 12th Inf., will accompany a detachment of seventy-five recruits to Manila, on the Army transport Sherman, to sail Aug. 20. (Aug. 15, D. Cal.

The following officers will accompany the detachment to China on Aug. 16, on the transport Warren: Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf.; 2nd Lieutenants Harry E. Mitchell, Ernest E. Allen and Pressley K. Price, 14th Inf. (Aug. 14, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. James P. Kimball, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.; Major Bradner D. Slaughter, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is appointed to meet at Hdqrs., D. M., Aug. 20, 1900, to examine Jas. K. Powers, of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly Co. H, 9th Indiana Volunteers, and 20th Co. 2d Bat., Veteran Reserve Corps, as to his qualifications for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery. (Aug. 23, D. M.)

The following-named medical officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting o fthe American Public Health Association, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., October 1 to 5, 1900: Major Charles Richard, Surg., U. S. A.; Major William O. Owen, Surg., U. S. A. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.- Col. Frank G. Smith, 6th Art.; Major Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A., and Major John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., is to meet in Washington to investigate in the matter of claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States during thewar with Spain. (Aug. 28, W. D.)

Elec. Sergt. Jas. E. Wilson will proceed to Fort Monroe. (Fort Adams, Aug. 18.)

The official designation of stations occupied by troops in the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara will be until further orders: For the Province of Mantanzas—Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas; Cardenas Barracks. For the Province of Santa Clara—Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos; Placetas Barracks. (July 28, D. W. Cuba.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Arrived at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 19.
ALMOND BRANCH*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3 for Manila, P. I.
ARGYLL*—At Portland, Oregon.
ALGOA*—Will sail about Sept. 1 for San Francisco, Cal.
ATHENIAN*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21, for Kobe, Japan.
AZTEC*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16 for Kobe, Japan.
BURNSIDE—At New York, N. Y.
BELGIAN KING*—Sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 28, for Manila, P. I.
CALIFORNIAN*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., July 17, for Manila, P. I.
CONEMAUGH*—At Taku, China.
CROOK—Arrived at Havana, Aug. 29.
EGBERT—At San Francisco.
FEDERICA*—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13.
FLINTSHIRE*—At Nagasaki, Aug. 28.
GARONNE*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7, for Nagasaki, Japan.
GRANT—Sailed from Manila, Aug. 26, for San Francisco.
HANCOCK—Sailed from Nagasaki, Aug. 29, for San Francisco.
INDIANA*—Sailed from Nagasaki, Aug. 29, for Taku.
INGALLS—At San Juan, P. R.
KINTUCK*—Sailed from Seattle, Aug. 25, for Kobe.
KILPATRICK—Undergoing repairs at New York, N. Y.
KVARREN*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., July 26 to Alaskan points.
LAWTON—Left Seattle, Wash., July 22, for St. Michaels and Cape Nome.
LEELANAW*—At Taku, China.
LENNOX*—Sailed from Nagasaki, Aug. 21, for Portland.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5.
McCLELLAN—Arrived at Matanzas, Aug. 28.
McPHERSON—Arrived at Havana, Aug. 29.
MEADE—Sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 29, for Manila.
OOPACK*—Due at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.
PAKLING*—Arrived at Kobe, Japan, Aug. 28.
PENNSYLVANIA*—At Manila, P. I.
PORT ALBERT*—Sailed from Nagasaki Aug. 16 for Seattle, Wash.
PORT STEPHENS*—Sailed from Nagasaki, Japan Aug. 21 for Manila, P. I.
RAWLINS—Arrived at Havana, Aug. 29.
RELIEF—At Taku, China.
ROSECRANS—At San Francisco, Cal.
SEDGWICK—Arrived at Havana, Aug. 29.
STRATHGYLE*—Sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 22, for Kobe, Japan.
SEWARD—Arrived at Seattle, Aug. 22.
SIAM*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16 for Manila, P. I.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Aug. 21 for Nagasaki, Japan.
SUMNER—Sailed from Manila, Aug. 22, for Nagasaki and Taku.
TERRY—At New York, N. Y.
THYRA*—At Portland, Oregon.
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Aug. 1, for San Francisco, Cal.
UNIVERSE*—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 7 for Nagasaki, Japan.
WARREN—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., to Nagasaki, Japan. Aug. 16.
WESTMINSTER*—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 26.
WRIGHT—At New York, N. Y.
WYEFIELD*—At Taku, China.
WILHELMINA*—Will sail from Seattle, Wash.
*Chartered vessels.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

REGULAR ARMY.

Comdr.-Sergt. Charles Abel to be second lieutenant of infantry to rank from July 25. Assigned to 10th Inf., vice Lieutenant Peck, promoted.

2d Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, 2d Inf., to second lieutenant artillery arm from July 25.

Corp. Gilbert M. Allen, Co. B, 6th Inf., to be second lieutenant to rank from Aug. 29. Assigned to 19th infantry.

Batt. Sergt. Major James Regan, Jr., 19th Inf., to be second lieutenant 14th infantry. To rank from Aug. 24.

1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, 7th Art., to be Captain 5th Art. Aug. 15, vice Reilly, killed in action.

2d Lieut. Manus McCloskey, 5th Art., to be first lieutenant 7th Art., Aug. 15, vice Barrette, promoted.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Hospital Steward John H. Newport, 35th Inf., to be second lieutenant Aug. 28, vice English, promoted.

Sergt. Fred. Cooke, Co. K, 39th Inf., to be second lieutenant Aug. 27, vice White promoted.

Sergt.-Major. James C. Williams, 34th Inf., to be second lieutenant cavalry Aug. 24, vice Otis, promoted.

1st Lieut. John P. Teagarden, 28th Inf., to be Captain Aug. 28, vice Crenshaw, deceased.

2d Lieut. William H. Lyons, 28th Inf., to be first lieutenant Aug. 28, vice Teagarden, promoted.

On the departure of the 8th Inf., the Havana "Post" said: "There were many expressions of regret as the soldiers left Camp Columbia. While they were all anxious to go to the front they could not leave the camp where they had spent nearly two years without a feeling of regret. The 8th is one of the best regiments in the service, and the soldiers will give a good account of themselves."

Deaths in Cuba from Aug. 10 to Aug. 20 were these: Manzanillo, 11th, general prisoner, Harvey Childs, murdered; Morro Castle, general prisoner, John J. Kenney, pernicious malaria.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The excellent work being done at the Naval War College under the efficient superintendence of Captain Stockton attracts much less public attention than it deserves. Secretary Root is wise in proposing to establish a similar institution in connection with the Army, if, indeed, he can keep his Army still long enough from "hiking" after Filipinos and fighting Chinese Boxers to enable them to give attention to anything more scientific than the fit of a shoe or the cinch of a saddle. We have followed the work of the Naval War College from week to week by the publication of its program of daily work, and we regret that limitations of space have made it impossible to give more attention to its interesting and valuable studies of professional subjects.

Among the subjects considered at Newport has been the Revenue Cutter Service as an auxiliary to the Navy. The discussion of this subject has brought to light interesting facts concerning this branch of our nautical defenses. On February last, Captain Stockton, through the Navy Department, requested the Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, Capt. Charles T. Shoemaker, to designate an officer to prepare a lecture for the War College on the question, "How Can the Revenue Cutter Service be Made to Reach its Utmost Efficiency as a Part of the Naval Organization of the United States in Time of War?" The officer chosen for this service was Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, and his lecture was read on August 14. In it Lieutenant Carden confines himself to a consideration of what is possible to the Revenue Cutter Service within its present statutory limitations. He certainly presents a very interesting showing of its efficiency as a naval auxiliary.

It appears that in the original bill of 1790, drawn by Alexander Hamilton, for the establishment of the Revenue Cutter Service it was provided that the officers of that service should hold commissions in the Navy. Ten small vessels were at first constructed, and in 1798 eight of these were directed to cruise along the coast in company with the ships of the Navy. This was the beginning of co-operation between the two services which has since extended into every war in which the United States has been engaged; both foreign and domestic. In the cruise in the West Indies in 1798 the Revenue cutters, without naval aid, secured sixteen of the twenty-two prizes captured, the Pickering alone capturing ten.

In 1799 it was provided that the Revenue Cutter Service should be available as a naval force whenever the President so directs. It was so used in the war of 1812. The first prize of the war was taken by one of the Revenue Cutter fleet of 45 vessels, and their list of prizes was a long one, when activity along the coast enabled our frigates to render their historic service upon the open sea. The work of suppressing pirates during the first quarter of the present century, which resulted in some sharp fighting, was intrusted almost entirely to the revenue cutters, and they took a hand in the Florida war.

Seven cutters co-operated with the Navy in the war with Mexico, and in the Paraguay expedition the Harriet Lane made a proud record for herself.

The part taken by the revenue cutters in the Civil War is more immediate and better known, as is their active participation in our recent war with Spain. Of thirteen revenue cutters with sixty-one guns, fifty-eight officers and three hundred and thirty-nine men attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet and five cutters with eighteen guns, forty officers and two hundred and fifteen men in the Pacific, the cutters participated in nine engagements and shared in blockade duty. The work of the McCulloch, commanded by Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, and the Hudson, commanded by 1st Lieut. F. Newcomb, has been publicly recognized by Congress and the special service of other vessels has also been officially recognized.

In short, wherever in time of war the ships of the Navy have gone, either in home or in foreign waters, there the revenue cutters have generally kept them company. Unlike the revenue vessels of foreign services, they are an armed force available for naval duty in any part of the world.

At present the Revenue Cutter Service has 37 vessels, 220 officers and 100 enlisted men, and the question as to how these can be made most available for war was the one considered by Lieutenant Carden. Experienced gunners and signal men are greatly needed, and the war complements and full batteries of the cutters should be maintained. As it is now from four to five weeks are required to transform them into warships.

The mild punishment accorded to desertion from revenue cutters makes it very difficult for them to retain their crews. It is suggested that the continuous service men of the Navy be allowed to take service on the cutters and that there should be an interchange between the continuous service men of the two establishments. This can be accomplished by an executive order. It would be analagous to the detail of a few trained men-of-warsmen to a naval ship manned chiefly by landsmen.

As to the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service, Lieutenant Carden presents the Manning and Gresham class as the proper type of a sea-going cutter. Length, 205 feet, 6 inches; beam, 32 feet, 10 inches; mean draft on load line, 12 feet, 3 inches; triple expansion engine developing 2650 h. p., and 18.09 knots speed. The Onandagua and Algonquin, of the same general class, resemble closely the Yorktown type of cruiser. The McCullough is an enlarged Onondagua. The Seminole is an all-steel craft 138 feet in length, and there are two vessels building. It is very doubtful if for general cruising purposes these cutters could be improved upon. Their weather qualities and the stability of their engines have been ably demonstrated. They have been designed to keep the sea and they are living up to their design.

The Manning class carry in time of peace 50 men, with a war complement of 110.

The new revenue cutters are gun vessels of exceptionally good sea-keeping qualities and possess more than usual engine power, as is shown by a comparison with foreign vessels of approximately the same class. The tonnage, displacement and gross tonnage assigned to each of the new cutters and which do not take into consideration armament and her stores, are as follows:

McCullough, 1280 and 869; Manning, 980 and 724: Gresham, 906 and 724; Algonquin, 850 and 736; Onondagua, 850 and 736; Seminole, 706 and 588; New Pacific (building), 985 and 736; new lake cutter (building), 620 and 500.

It is true that the fine horse-power and speed showing of the new cutters has been obtained at the cost of technical qualities, the most important of which is the security of the motive power under hostile fire. This suggests the need of some form of protection for machines and boilers, and restrictions on the use of wood. The coal-carrying capacity of the vessels is on the whole adequate to their needs. The McCullough steamed from Yokohama to Honolulu, and the Manning from New York to San Francisco at 10 1-2 knots. At 17 1-2 knots under four boilers the Manning class have a radius of 2250 knots and at ten knots of 3800.

For armament the new 14-pounder rapid-fire gun is recommended. it is but little inferior within practicable fighting zones to the 4-inch rapid-fire gun and will successfully attack the unarmored portions of all ships within these zones. Three and possibly four of these guns could be carried in broadside on the Onondagua class. For extreme fighting ranges there should be a 5-inch gun forward and aft for the McCullough class and for the smaller cutters 50-caliber 4-inch guns. We should thus have batteries corresponding in miniature and installed on the same principle as the batteries on heavy ships. Thus equipped the McCullough class should be able to meet the average third-class cruiser of foreign services carrying heavier pieces with slower fire. A hit is a hit, and the effect of the last few minutes of fire is apt to be telling. The Manning class can carry seven 4-inch guns, four 3-pounder semi-automatic pieces and two 1-pounder automatic guns and possibly a mixed 4-inch and 14-pounder battery. A crew of 110 men could serve these guns. The mixed battery is necessary in the new cutters to utilize to the fullest extent various deck sites.

Lieutenant Carden thinks that the task of equipping the cutters for war service should devolve upon the Navy Department whose Secretary in war has control of these vessels. This, he thinks, is the intention of the law. Even with the skeleton battery in the peace outfit there should be at least one piece of each caliber of the full armament. The war batteries, with their ammunition allowances, could be kept at the well-equipped revenue cutter depot at Curtis Bay, in the Chesapeake. With the emplacements secured to the deck in advance the installation of guns and stowing of ammunition could be entrusted to the ship's crew; so that a ship could leave Curtis Bay within twenty-four hours from the time of her arrival and need not be delayed at a navy yard.

A number of the new cutters are provided with stem tubes for automobile torpedoes and have torpedo crews. Provision should be made for their maintenance at home in peace times, as running practice is required to handle them.

If a distinct function is sought for the revenue cutters in war time—one which calls for service apart from the fleet—it will, as Lieutenant Carden is inclined to believe, be found to embrace an active, in contradistinction to a passive, coast guard. Squadrons of vessels should be mobilized every six months for concerted drill and manoeuvre work. With a revenue cutter fleet thus drilled and equipped and acting in unison over well-defined coast stretches, the fleet proper could be freed from the task of depending on the coast and withdrawn to a considerable distance. One division of revenue cutters could cover the Atlantic coast from Vineyard Sound to Eastport; another Buzzard's Bay to Philadelphia; a third Norfolk to Jacksonville; a fourth Key West to Galveston, and the fifth the entire Pacific coast. Swift, able cutters could take care of raiding cruisers breaking away from an enemy's squadron.

Foreign experience shows that little or no reliance can be placed in shore signal stations for easy or accurate information. The enemy has only to keep beyond thier reach, but he cannot get away from swift boats hanging on his flanks and maintaining touch with the shore. The revenue cutters should not be employed as despatch boats, as the average merchant steamer is better for this than our gunboat. Employed as scouts, ahead or in the flanks, the speedy, new cutters will be far more efficient than gun vessels or torpedo-boat destroyers, as they are serviceable in all weathers.

The cutters should cruise in company with a naval force now and then, thus bringing officers and men in touch with war duties.

This is a very brief synopsis of this excellent lecture which has been so highly spoken of by those who listened to it that our attention has been attracted to it.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN WAR.

The German General Von der Goltz, author of the "Armed Nation," has issued a brochure on a war between England and Germany, which the General thinks the animosities between the masses of the two nations make not at all improbable. He speaks of the feelings of England towards the continental countries, and "especially Germany." But we are unable to see any special demonstrations of unfriendliness between England and Germany. General Von der Goltz can scarcely go so far as to say that England has reason to be as bitter towards Germany as towards France, whose very Republicanism is a standing reproach and menace to monarchy, whereas Germany's royal family is closely allied in marriage to that of Great Britain. No such exhibitions of national hatred have been given in Germany as recently occurred in France when on the eve of her international exposition her papers published gross caricatures of the august and lovable Queen of England. If French animosity could be expressed at such a time when it was to her pecuniary advantage to be a kind neighbor to everybody, the depth of the feeling can well be imagined.

Quite naturally the distinguished German military writer protests vigorously against the idea that resistance would be impossible before the crushing maritime superiority of England. As reviewed in the "Moniteur de la Flotte" of Paris, the German brochure takes the ground that the very strength of England would prove her weakness, giving the reason that, "while in the day of danger, England would have to scatter her fleet in many directions, the largest part of the German fleet could remain in European waters." Why should England have occasion to scatter her ships if Germany concentrated hers near the British coast? It is not England's policy to send ships on parade abroad when they are needed at home. What mission England's ships would have in going abroad unless Germany's vessels menaced the British possessions is not easily understood. By "scattering her fleets in many directions," we suppose General Von der Goltz refers to England's defense of her numerous colonial possessions. If it came to a contest between the ships of those two countries far from home, Germany would probably quickly find that England's strength, not her weakness, lies in the numerous coaling stations which her colonies afford.

As to disembarking on the English coasts, General Von der Goltz says it is wrong to consider it chimerical and unrealizable. "The route is short," we are told, "and might easily be traveled by a bold admiral, who, by the excellence of his fleet and his own audacious initiative might secure for some time dominance over the North Sea." This, of course, assumes that while the "bold admiral" is pursuing his "audacious initiative" the fleets of Albion are scattered about the Antipodes or the Canadian coast watching for German men-of-war that will never come.

The general idea of the German author is that supremacy on the sea is to be sought through the war of fleets. This opinion is similar to the view held by a contributor to the French Journal, the "Correspondant," who discusses the relative importance of commerce-destroying naval warfare and squadron or fleet warfare, his theme being "La Guerre de course et la Guerre d'escadre." The commerce-destroying warfare has borne fruit only when based on solid fleets. He points out that such warfare never brought greater advantages than during the war of the League of Augsburg, but from the day when Pontchartrain, the unworthy successor of the two Colberts, lessened the importance of the fleet, the French privateers were reduced to powerlessness and at the signing of the treaty of peace, they were nearly all destroyed. During the war of the Spanish succession, Louis XIV. had recourse only to commerce-destroying tactics, and the English, no longer fearing the big French fleets, could at their leisure chase the Gallic Privateers. Under Louis XV. the Republic, and the Empire, when commerce-destroying was the sole end pursued, it eventuated in nothing decisive. Despite the success of his privateers, Louis XIV. was one day obliged to recognize as King of England one he had held as a usurper, and another day he signed the treaty of Utrecht. Marc Landry, the French Naval expert, makes it clear that despite the success of his privateers, Louis XV. saw England take all his colonies from him because she dominated the sea by the crushing superiority of her ships in fleets.

The "Militar Wochenblatt," in its last issue, advocates the immediate formation of a strong body of colonial reserve troops, or, in other words, of a small foreign service army. The men for this force are to be specially enlisted if possible from among those who have served their time with the colors in the regular army, and are to receive a fair rate of pay instead of the penny a day doled out to the compulsory serving privates in the German army. The force is to comprise all three arms of the service, but all the infantry are to be taught and exercised constantly in riding, and for the first year of their service all members are to be specially trained to fit them for colonial work.

So numerous have become the experiments with submarine boats in the harbor of Cherbourg, France, that the port authorities have notified all ships to respect the flag of submarines as they would sailing vessels, in according the right of way. The submarine must be convoyed by a torpedo boat outside the harbor and a steam launch in the harbor. Before diving, the submarine's officer must make sure that no ships are in the line of his operations.

THE POST EXCHANGE.

In answer to a letter from Hon. Wm. J. Sewell, of the Senate Military Committee, Adjutant-General Corbin writes as follows:

Dear Senator;

Replying to your several inquiries concerning the post exchange, or "army canteen," I have the honor to inform you:

1. That the sale of all spirituous liquors by the canteen is and has always been absolutely prohibited.

2. Only beer and light wines are sold to either officers or men, and these only when the Commanding Officer "is satisfied that giving to the troops the opportunity of obtaining such beverage within the post limits will prevent them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits, and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them."

3. The "canteen" was established and has been maintained in the interests of temperance and betterment of discipline, with most satisfactory results. This is shown in fewer trials by courts martial, in the decreased number of desertions, and in the improved health of the men.

4. The exchange is a co-operative store where supplies are sold at cost, or as nearly so as possible, for the benefit of officers and men of the Army. The canteen is a department of the exchange constituting an enlisted men's club. Rooms in or near the soldiers' quarters are set apart for this special purpose, furnished with reading matter, billiard tables and other games, but where every form of gambling is absolutely forbidden. It is where the men write their letters home and read the newspapers and magazines. The government has no financial interest whatever in either the exchange or canteen, the funds being supplied by the soldiers themselves. Almost every company commander has reported in favor of the exchange and canteen as an effective temperance measure. One thousand and nineteen commissioned officers have made special reports to this effect. It may be proper for me to add that in the beginning I opposed the canteen but was brought to its support by the overwhelming evidence of its beneficent result upon the morals, health and contentment of the service.

As set forth in the report of A. Surg. Munson, U. S. A., who under instructions of the War Department made a careful investigation into the effect of the canteen upon the health of enlisted men, the result more than met the expectations of those most interested in the promotion of temperance in the military service. He further finds that the percentage of desertion has been continually reduced since the introduction of the canteen. Prior to its introduction desertions averaged from ten per cent. to eleven per cent. annually. Since its establishment these have decreased as follows: first year to 7.7, the next year to 5.7, the next 5.7, then 6.3, the next to 3.6, then 5.3, the next to 3.4, and finally to 2.9. Further, the number of trials and convictions for drunkenness and offenses originating therefrom, for the six years preceding the canteen, was 372.5. These decreased during the following six years of its establishment to 160.6. Further, that for the seven years preceding the establishment of the canteen the average number of men who deposited their savings with the Government was 7273. For the seven years following its introduction the average had increased to 8382.

It has been stated in the public press that "the receipts of the exchange are nearly all for drink." To meet this statement I have to inform you that the official reports of the Department show that the receipts from sales of beer and light wines are and have been less than one-third of gross receipts; being in 1898 five-seventeenths and in 1899 six-seventeenths. Taking the amount of gross receipts on account of sale of beer and dividing it by the total number of officers and men shows that each officer and enlisted man for the year 1899 expended on account of beer only 20 cents a month; equivalent to four glasses of beer per month, or less than one glass a week apiece for each officer and man in the military service. In 1899 the expenditure on the part of each officer and man reached an average of 50 cents per month, or but 1.9 cents a day. These facts make it clear that in comparison with all other citizens the Army of to-day is the most abstemious body in our own country. There is no community of which we have any report or knowledge that will show so small a consumption of drink per capita. This average should, in fact, appear much lower for the reason that citizen employees of which we have taken no account have the privilege of purchase from the canteen. The number of mechanics and teamsters employed with an army in the field is, as you know, very large. This number, however, is not obtainable; but, you will agree, would very materially reduce the average of twenty and fifty-eight cents a month.

If there is any further information that you desire from the records on this subject, the Department will be only too glad to furnish it. You must admit that the anxiety of temperance people outside the service about the Army is unwarranted. As compared with those existing twenty and thirty years ago—as we knew it then—or with any community at the present time anywhere in civil life, the Army is a model temperance society—a practical one; one where reasonable abstinence is the rule, and where excesses are the exception; a society whose precepts no less than its example could be followed by all people in safety and sobriety.

With great respect, sincerely yours,
H. C. CORBIN, Adjt. Gen.,
Major-General, U. S. A.

A POST LAUNDRY.

In a letter to the A. G., dated March 10, Capt. Guy Carleton, 10th Cav., said: "I have the honor to report that I have established a new feature of the Exchange system which I think successfully solves a problem which has always been a source of more or less trouble, namely, the washing of the enlisted men. In a vacant barracks I have started a laundry with the wife of an enlisted men as manager, and have given to all enlisted men and civilian employes of the post the privilege of having their washing done there for one dollar per month each. The monthly operating expenses are as follows: Pay of manager, $15; pay of four Mexican laundresses, $30; supplies (about), $10; total per month, $55. During the month of February enough men patronized the laundry to more than cover the expenditure, and I had all the soiled bedsacks, mattress covers, etc., of the troop storeroom laundried. This month more men will patronize the laundry as the work is very well done at a small cost. The enlisted men have heretofore had to pay from $2.50 to $4 per month to laundresses, and in the summer time especially, when they must wear khaki uniforms and white trousers, the expense of their washing has been a burden on their small pay. The first month has proven the experiment a success, and while I have the advantage of very cheap labor and fuel here. I think it could be safely tried as an Exchange feature at all posts."

In a later report, dated July 9, Captain Charlton says: "While the question of low cost to the men is a desirable consideration, it is by no means so important as other advantages derived from the Exchange Laundry. Formerly it was not possible to hold the men to a strict accountability for their appearance at inspection; the plea that their washwoman had failed to get their clothes done in time had to be accepted, when proven true, and the woman was beyond description. Moreover every pay day brought the annoyance of solicitation by washwomen for pay claimed to be due them from the men. These two evils are now entirely done away with at this post.

"Immediately after the Saturday inspection of barracks, the Chiefs of Squads see that wash lists are made out by each man on form enclosed and taken to the laundry wth the soiled clothes. The lists are verified at the laundry and returned Friday afternoons with the clean bundles. For convenience I have had constructed one hundred pigeon holes of ample size, marked from one to one hundred, and each man has his own pigeon hole corresponding with his troop number. All clothing is marked with the owner's number, the marking being done at the laundry.

"There has been no friction with the married women of the troops, who usually depend upon this work, as each of the four who came here with the troop had a good position in the post provided for her at the outset. It is entirely optional with the men as to whether or not they shall patronize the laundry; as new recruits come in, however, they are not given this privilege.

"The financial operations of the laundry are as follows: "Receipts—February, $53.75; March, $50.75; April, $69.75; May, $73.00; June, $84.75; total, $332.

"Expenditure for labor and supplies, $321.07; balance, $11.93.

CHINESE SOLDIERS AND ARMS.

The first Napoleon was asked by some of his officers to conquer and hold certain provinces of China, as Great Britain has conquered and held India. His answer was: "Better let China alone. The Chinese are harmless. They trouble no other nation, but they are a great people. We might conquer some of the provinces, but we should teach them the art of war. In time they might raise great armies, buy or build great navies and conquer France."

Recent experience indicates that the Chinese have not yet learned the art of war as it is understood at the West. They have imported modern arms and foreign instructors to train the men in their use, but they have not yet gained much in the matter of discipline and the development of the cohesive force which is essential to efficient military organization. Their armies are still mobs, somewhat better instructed and better armed than before, but they have no instructed officers and non-commissioned officers infused with the military spirit and sense of the responsibilities of command. The instructors are to a large extent civilians, and they may be to-day Germans and to-morrow Englishmen, the instructor of each nationality using his native language for the words of command. A Chinaman who has learned military drill and rifle practice is of little use except perhaps behind intrenchments. When the moment of demoralization comes, as it must in battle, the Chinese officer follows the rule of the militia captain under such circumstances, who as he was a little lame started first. General Grant said that he had always noticed that there came a crisis in a battle when one side or the other was disposed to run. In the case of the Chinaman, he is the one to get the first start and when he gets to running he finds no stopping place.

At the same time Chinese history gives some notable illustrations of determined courage. General Montauban said, after witnessing on August 14, 1860, the Tartar cavalry charging to within a hundred yards of the English lines in the face of a hot and sustained artillery and small-arm fire, while the Chinese gunners of the two entrenched camps on the Pin-Ko died at their guns, and the Chinese infantrymen in their entrenchments, their leaders cutting their own throats that they might not survive: "What will these people do when they are well-armed, and when, from being beaten by us, they have learned how to fight?"

"Arms and Explosives" tells us that China has for years been the dumping ground of rubbish which no European country would have. "Commission before quality" is the motto of the Chinese Mandarin. The Chinese small-arms are a wonderful collection, representing every age and nation, the "Giant Lee" being most in favor, and the Mauser most in quantity. The arming of China has been looked upon as a big plum for whichever nation's manufacturers happen to get it; but the wily Celestial buys a little from all, and year after year attempts at standardization seem increasingly hopeless.

General Paris in "La France Militaire" proposes that Europe and Japan should bind themselves solemnly to furnish China with no naval or military instructors or engineers, whose services could be utilized in preparation for war, and outlaw all chance adventurers who are disposed to enlist in the military service of China. General Paris proposes besides that the allies should construct a modern fort to command the entrance of the Pei-Ho and a citadel for the protection of the legations within less than a mile of the Imperial quarter of Pekin. This should be garrisoned by 1,500 or 2,000 infantrymen, in addition to the artillerymen required to serve the guns and man two or three armored cupolas. The citadel should be provided with cisterns, and provisions and military stores for a three months' siege, besides a columbary to correspond with another at Taku.

LIEUTENANT REEVE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, U. S. A., aid to Gen. J. C. Bates, who by a misprint receives the initials of "I. C.," contributes to the Independent a description of the situation "In Southern Luzon and Northern Mindanao." He thinks the Tagalog's superiority in initiatve and domination is due to the larger presence of Chinese blood in the Tagalos.

In the Camarines campaign there was fighting of an unusual kind, showing the ignorance of the natives, some of them using bolos, some lances, and others bows and arrows. The rear guard of a marching battalion were amazed to see three Quixotic horsemen with lance in rest riding against two hundred Krag-Jorgensens. Many of the natives provided themselves with armor, helmets, coats and greaves made from untanned carabao hide (chain mail is still occassionally found among the Moros).

The Americans have treated the natives with a confidence bordering on rashness. The few Americans who have been taken prisoners have generally been the victims of carelessness or over-confidence. A member of an outpost at Nueva Caceres was approached by a marketman who drew a bolo from his breast and decapitated the soldier. At Cagayan de Misamis some peasants diverted a sentinel's attention, and then cut him down with their knives. In Albay a young lieutenant when on a scout was hidden with his captain in a clump of bamboo. The skirmishing soldiers succeeded in driving some insurgents in the direction of the two officers. When one of the unsuspecting Filipinos was within ten yards of the two officers, the captain said to the lieutenant, who had a rifle: "Now let him have it." But the youngster afterward said, "I couldn't do it, it seemed like murder, so I caught the insurgent by the neck and threw him down."

The lieutenant thinks the extent of the Philippines is not generally understood. If equally scaled maps, he says, were superimposed, the northernmost Philippine Island being placed near Duluth, the southernmost island would be near New Orleans.

The Filipino builds a marvelous military trench, which he promptly abandons, and protects his person by an an amulet written in gibberish Latin. He professes devotion to the Catholic faith, and delights in chivying and imprisoning friars of the orders which rescued him from paganism. It is impossible to tell what a native will do in any given set of conditions.

A MILITARY EXEGETIST.

The work upon which Charles A. L. Totten has been engaged since he left the Army, has culminated in an ambitious attempt to furnish the world with a new Harmony of the Gospels which shall establish itself in place of the numerous Harmonies already in existence, no two of which agree. "The primary cause of all this confusion," Mr. Totten tells us, "is their failure to compass the chronology, geography and genealogy involved." This he undertakes to do. We are not among those "skilled in the highest degree in textual analysis and scholarship," to whom Mr. Totten appeals, and shall not attempt therefore to pass judgment upon his work. Scholars must determine whether his translations of scripture are an improvement on the Douai version, the version of King James, or the earlier one which furnished the text of the scriptural quotations in the Episcopal Common Prayer Book. The following is Mr. Totten's translation of the first verses of the first Chapter of the Gospel according to St. John:

"In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with the Deity and the word was Deistic. That one was with the Deity at the beginning. Everything was transacted through him, and without him there was not transacted not even one thing that hath been effected. Life was in him and that Life was the light of men! Light then both shineth in darkness and darkness may not overcome it. Amen!" Mr. Totten has evidently given a great deal of labor to his work and is obviously sincere in the conviction that the importance of the result justifies the sacrifice he has made to attain it. His sincerity entitles his labors in exegesis to the respectful consideration of those who are competent to judge of them, which we are not. As to his prophecies we are more immediately concerned with the battles in China and the "hiking" in the Philippines than with the battle of Armageddon, however monotonous that event may be in itself. Mr. Totten may some day have the satisfaction accorded to the prophet of a powder-mill explosion, who, as he went up in company with one who had derided his prophecies, put his finger to his nose and exclaimed: "Didn't I tell you so!" History records, however, that prophet and non-believer came down together, the one as dead as the other.

The naval hospital at Yokohama has been pressed to its full capacity since the beginning of the Chinese difficulty, and it is understood that an enlargement of this excellent institution will be included in the recommendations of the Surgeon General of the Navy in his forthcoming annual report. The urgency of the necessity can be understood when it is known that the alternative is a long and tedious voyage to Mare Island, Cal. In various ways the naval power of this country is taking on many of the old world characteristics, and in none is this more marked than in the need for coaling and hospital facilities in portions of the world hitherto unvisited by our war ships. Fortunately our naval authorities are awake to the needs of the service, and it will lie with the lawmakers of Congress to say whether we shall be fitted in all departments for an exhibition of our world-wide ability or the reverse. It should be understood that a Navy without the appliances required for its efficiency has no reason for its existence.

The United States is fortunate in having a man of ability as our representative at the seat of war in China. Consul John Fowler is stationed at Che-Foo, and ever since the Boxer outbreak his despatches have been markedly clear and satisfying. He was stationed previously at Ningpo, where he became familiar with the devious ways of Chinese diplomacy, and was regarded among the best equipped consular officers in the Empire. Consul Fowler was at one time in the U. S. Navy, in a clerical capacity, and it was in consequence of his liking for the consular service that his resignation was tendered while on that station. Mrs. Fowler is a native of the far East of mixed blood, and is a notably able and handsome woman, and is much admired in diplomatic circles. The Vice and Deputy Consul at Che-Foo, Mr. Henry A. C. Emery, is the son of an American merchant of Chinkiang, on the Yang-tsze river, and is a thoroughly reliable assistant. Mr. Emery's knowledge of Chinese literature and language is perfect and this alone renders him practically indispensable to Consul Fowler in the present crisis.

A press despatch says: "At the Indian Head proving ground the Navy Department tested a 9-inch Harveyized turret plate, representing Group No. 2 of turret and barbette armor for the monitor Wyoming. Two shots were fired at the plate, at velocities of 1710 and 1693 foot seconds respectively. The penetration was two and a half inches in the first case and two inches in the second. The group the plate represents, amounting to about two hundred and forty tons, was accepted ballistically for the Government.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. To leave Jamestown, R. I., Sept. 1 for Bar Harbor, Me. Address there.
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. At Rockport, Me., Aug. 28. Address Bar Harbor, Me.
KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29. Address Bar Harbor, Me.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. Same as Texas.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as Texas.
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Same as New York.
TEXAS, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Boston, Mass. To leave for Bar Harbor Sept. 1. Address Bar Harbor, Me.
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo July 29. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At New York, where she arrived Aug. 28. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York. Her officers are ordered detached and the vessel will go out of commission for extensive repairs.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Montevideo Aug. 21.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt, William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Senior Squadron Commander Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila.
BRUTUS, At Guam.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. Left Shanghai for Amoy, China, Aug. 28. Address mail to Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
CELTIC, Lieut. Bias C. Sampson. At Cavite.
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cavite, P. I.
CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. Henry C. Gearing. Arrived Sydney July 4. Will return to Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Canton, China. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Manila.
GLACIER, Lieut.-Comdr. Albert Mertz. Arrived Sydney Aug. 28.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Iloilo, P. I.
IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Manila.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bieecker. At Manila.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila.
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Brisbane.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China.
NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Hong Kong Aug. 11. Address Manila, P. I.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Chefoo, China. To remain as station ship temporarily. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul. Comdr. Nathan E. Niles ordered to command.
NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Arrived Cavite Aug. 18. Address Manila, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. Arrived Woosung, China, Aug. 22. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Kure, Japan. Undocked. Will be ready for sea by Sept. 1. Address Yokohama, Japan. All her injuries due to her recent grounding have been repaired.
PETREL, Lieut. Harry G. Leopold. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Naples, Italy, where she is being repaired. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. Left Cavite for Guam Aug. 23. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Newport, R. I.
RODGERS, Ensign John Halligan, Jr. Newport, R. I.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
T. A. M. CRAVEN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. Newport, R. I.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Singapore Aug. 27. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Amsterdam, Holland. On European cruise. Due at Gravesend Aug. 30, leave Sept. 11; arrive Havre Sept. 13, leave Sept. 25; arrive Madeira Oct. 6, leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16, leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 28, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 27, 1900. After Sept. 27, 1900, and until Nov. 26 in care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 26 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Arrived Southampton Aug. 25. Due to leave Aug. 29; arrive Gravesend Aug. 31, leave Sept. 7; arrive Kiel Sept. 11, leave Sept. 21; arrive Antwerp Sept. 25, leave Oct. 2; arrive Havre Oct. 4, leave Oct. 16; arrive Lisbon Oct. 26, leave Nov. 2; arrive Madeira Nov. 6, leave Nov. 10; arrive St. Lucia Nov. 30, leave Dec. 1; arrive Trinidad Dec. 3, leave Dec. 25; arrive Barbadoes Dec. 26, leave Dec. 28; arrive Porto Rico Dec. 30, leave Jan. 1, 1901; arrive Havana Jan. 9, leave Jan. 11; arrive Hampton Roads Jan. 19. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived Gravesend Aug. 23. Leave Gravesend Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7, leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30, leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7, leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19, leave Oct. 23; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On a cruise. Left Havre Aug. 30 for Lisbon. Due to arrive Lisbon Sept. 10, leave Sept. 17; arrive Madeira Sept. 27, leave Oct. 4; arrive Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 10. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 17. After Sept. 17, address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. To make European cruise, in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave United States Sept. 15; arrive Lisbon Oct. 10, leave Oct. 17; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 22, leave Oct. 26; arrive Ville Franche Nov. 3, leave Nov. 8; arrive Genoa Nov. 9, leave Nov. 14; arrive Leghorn Nov. 15, leave Nov. 20; arrive Naples Nov. 25, leave Dec. 2; arrive Algiers Dec. 8, leave Dec. 15; arrive Tangiers Dec. 20, leave Dec. 24; arrive Funchal Dec. 31, leave Jan. 5, 1901; arrive Barbadoes Jan. 20, leave Jan. 26; arrive St. Lucia Jan. 27, leave Jan. 31; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 3, leave Feb. 10; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 12, leave Feb. 19; arrive San Juan Feb. 20, leave March 4; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 10, leave March 22; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address Boston Mass., until Sept. 12; then care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Havre, France. On a cruise. Due at Funchal Aug. 31, leave Sept. 6; arrive Marblehead Oct. 10. Letters should be addressed to Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Due at Madeira about Aug. 19, leave Sept. 8; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 11. Address Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Due at Gibraltar Aug. 25, leave Sept. 1; arrive Madeira Sept. 5, leave Sept. 15; arrive Philadelphia Oct. 20. Until Sept. 1 address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Sept. 1 address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Arrived Annapolis Aug. 25. Will be placed out of commission Aug. 31.
NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. Same as Chesapeake.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford. Address New Bedford, Mass.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Lamoine Beach Aug. 20. Address mail to East Lamoine, Me.
EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan, P. R. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. At Mackinac Island. Address Mackinac Island, Mich.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At Mare Island, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left Yokohama Aug. 13 for Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. At Cape Nome. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster.
YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Left Syracuse Aug. 13 for Naples. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Left Greenock Aug. 29 for New York. Due Sept. 10. Address mail care Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Boston, Mass. Will go to Gardiner's Bay for drill and practice. Then join North Atlantic Squadron.
CAESAR. Lieut.-Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Left Colombo for Singapore Aug. 30. Expected to arrive Sept. 14. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. En route from Yokohama, Japan, to Bering Sea via Kamschatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to Sitka, Alaska.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 24.—Comdr. W. H. Beehler, upon reporting military attache will discontinue duty as acting military attache and continue other duty.
Lieut. J. McC. Luby, to Naval Academy, September 15.
Lieut. J. Hood, detached Massachusetts, September 22, to Naval Academy, September 25.
Naval Cadet S. W. Bryant, detached New York, August 30, and to Yankton.
Naval Cadet W. S. Case, Detached New York, August 30, and to Yankton.
Naval Cadet C. C. Bloch, detached Wheeling; to Philadelphia, immediately.
Prof. Math. S. J. Brown, to duty as director Nautical Almanac, August 25.
Chief Carp. A. L. C. Burroughs, detached Naval Academy, August 31; to Norfolk yard, September 1.
Carp. G. J. Shaw, detached Norfolk yard, August 31; to Naval Academy, September 1.
War. Mach. J. H. Morrison, warranted.

AUG. 25.—Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker, upon reporting relief, 1st proximo, detached Dixie; to home and granted sick leave absence two months.
Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Rose, to Washington yard, examination; retirement, 5th proximo, then home and wait orders.
Lieut. J. B. Bernadou, detached Kentucky, August 30; to Dixie, September 1.
Med. Inspr. P. M. Rixey, commissioned.
Prof. Math. W. S. Harshman, commissioned.
Surg. G. T. Smith, commissioned.
P. A. Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, detached Chicago; to Montgomery.
A. Surg. J. R. Whiting, detached Montgomery; to Chicago.

AUG. 26.—Sunday.

AUG. 27.—Comdr. C. E. Colahan, detached command Chesapeake; to Naval Academy.
Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight, detached command Newport; to Naval Academy.
Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Coffman, detached Newport; to Academy.
Lieut. W. J. Terhune, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Lieut. T. P. Magruder, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Lieut. M. L. Miller, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Lieut. A. H. Scales, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Lieut. J. H. Sypher, detached Torpedo Station; resume duty Portsmouth yard.
Lieut. G. R. Marvel, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Lieut. C. J. Lang, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Lieut. R. D. Stone, detached Newport; to Academy.
Lieut. E. H. Campbell, detached Newport; to Academy.
Lieut. E. H. Durell, detached Newport; to Academy.
Lieut. W. R. M. Field, detached Newport; to Academy.
Lieut. J. L. Gow, detached Newport; to Academy.
Lieut. H. Kimmell, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Ensign W. T. Cluverius, detached Newport; to Academy.
P. A. Paym. E. W. Bonnaffon, detached Newport; to home and wait orders.
Paym. C. M. Ray, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
P. A. Surg. M. R. Pigott, to Naval Academy, immediately.
A. Surg. K. Ohnesorg, detached Newport; to Academy.
A. Surg. C. A. Crawford, detached Chesapeake; to Eagle.
Chap. H. H. Clark, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.
Ch. Btsn. C. F. Pierce, when discharged Newport Hospital to Academy.
Paym. Clerk B. McCarthy, detached Chesapeake; to Academy.

Aug. 28.—Lieut.-Comdr. T. B. Howard, to Naval Academy, Sept. 27.
Lieut. E. Moale, jr., to Naval Academy, Sept. 27.
Lieut. J. W. Oman, to Naval Academy, Sept. 27.
Lieut. J. E. Craven, detached Solace; to Academy, Sept. 27.
Lieut. W. V. Pratt, detached Solace; to Academy, Sept. 27.
Lieut. H. C. Kuenzli, detached Solace; to Academy, Sept. 27.
Lieut. F. Boughter, detached Solace; to Academy, Sept. 27.
Ensign B. Z. Johnston, detached Solace; to Academy, Sept. 27.
Paym. clk. G. B. Ryan, detached Newport; appointment revoked.
Paym. clk. B. Louis Lankford, appointed, (Kearsarge.)

Aug. 29.—Capt. G. E. Ide, reported for duty as captain of yard, Mare Island, Aug. 29.
Comdr. A. P. Nazro, to duty as assistant Second Lighthouse District.
Comdr. J. P. Merrell, detached Montgomery when out of commission; to home and wait orders.
Lieut.-Comdr. F. H. Sherman, detached Montgomery when out of commission; to Solace as executive.
Lieut.-Comdr. F. W. Coffin, detached Solace upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.
Lieut.-Comdr. A. Ward, detached Baltimore; to Academy, Sept. 25.
Lieut. J. V. Klemann, detached Montgomery when out of commission; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. J. B. Patton, detached Montgomery when out of commission; to Bancroft.
Lieut. W. P. White, detached Montgomery when out of commission; to Solace as navigator.
Lieut. M. J. McCormack, detached Baltimore; to Academy, Sept. 25.
Lieut. F. Marble, detached Baltimore; to Naval Academy, Sept. 25.
Ensign A. E. Kalbach, detached Montgomery when out of commission; to North Atlantic Station.
Ensign J. F. Marshall, detached Montgomery when out of commission; to Dixie (line duty).
Ensign L. C. Palmer ,detached Montgmoery when out of commission; to North Atlantic Station.
Ensign W. R. Cushman ,detached Dixie upon reporting relief; to Franklin.
Ensign E. Woods, to Kentucky as watch and division officer.
Cadet H. E. Lackey, detached Bancroft upon reporting of relief; to Eagle.
Cadet H. H. Royall, detached Bancroft upon reporting
Carp. J. I. Haley, detached New York upon reporting to New York Aug. 31. Comdr. A. P. Nazro commissioned. commission; to North Atlantic Station.
P. Paym. A. F. Huntington, detached Montgomery when out of commission; to home and wait orders.
Corp. J. I. Haley, detached New York upon reporting relief, Aug. 31; to Portsmouth Yard.
Act. Carp. F. J. Simmonds, detached Portsmouth Yard; to New York Aug. 31, telegram and commissioned.
Paym. Clk. J. Costelloe, appointed Assistant Pay Director H. T. Wright, settlement accounts.

AUG. 30.—Ensign A. E. Kalbach, order of Aug. 29 modified; to report on Indiana.
P. Asst. Surg. L. W. Spratling, detached Yokohama Hospital upon reporting of relief; to report to commander-in-chief, Asiatic Station, for such duty as may be assigned him.
A. Surg. F. L. Benton, detached Cavite Hospital; to Yokohama Hospital.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 23.—2d Lieut. Thos. Holcomb, Jr., detailed as member of a general court-martial in session at Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., in the place of 1st Lieut. J. S. Turrill, U. S. M. C.
AUG. 24.—1st Lieut. H. C. Reisinger, detailed as member of a general court-martial in session at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
Col. F. L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on public duty.
AUG. 25.—Capt. W. H. Parker, detailed as a member, and 2d Lieut. C. T. Westcott, Jr., detailed as judge advocate, of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
2d Lieut. Theodore Monell, ordered to the marine barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for instruction.
AUG. 27.—2d Lieut. Ellis B. Miller, ordered to the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUG. 23.—Capt. T. D. Walker, granted 15 days' leave of absence.
Cadet John Boedeker, commissioned 3d lieutenant.
AUG. 24.—Cadet Robert R. Tafel, appointed acting 3d lieutenant.
AUG. 25.—2d Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis, granted 30 days' leave of absence.
AUG. 29.—2d Lieut. F. A. Levis, granted 30 days' leave of absence.
Constr. J. W. Lee, granted 30 days' leave of absence.
2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, detached from Onondaga and ordered to special duty at Richmond, Va.
1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, detached from McLane and ordered to Seminole.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Alabama was docked at Navy Yard, New York, August 23. The Indiana and Massachusetts will remain attached to the North Atlantic Squadron until further orders. All repairs on the Dixie are to be completed in thirty-two working days from August 14.

The following list of firms and corporations prepared to undertake contracts for ships and machinery for naval purposes will show the tremendous strides made in this country within the last ten years in ability to turn out all the constructions required for national defence either at home or abroad. The firms here given have all done

creditable work for the Government, or have satisfied the proper officers of their ability to do so, and save in the instances noted these firms are ready to proceed with the building of ships of any size or quality at short notice: The Cramp Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Crescent Shipbuilding Company (Lewis Nixon), Elizabethport, N. J.; Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.;Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company; N. F. Palmer & Company (successor to Roach); Neafie & Levy; City Point Works, Boston, Mass.; Maryland Steel Works, Columbian Iron Works, W. R. Trigg Company. All of the foregoing companies are prepared to complete ships of any displacement, hull, engines and boilers, and with the exception of the Sparrow Point Company all have completed contracts for the Navy Department. The firms whose ability in the construction line is confined to the smaller vessels of the fleet are as follows: Gas Engine and Power Company, Wolff & Zwicker, George Lawley & Son, Moran Bros., Chas. Hillman & Co., Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, Dubuque Iron Works. The York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., has not done any Government work as yet, but it is understood this company propose to enter the competition for some of the largest ships proposed for the U. S. Navy. Here, then, we have a list of no less than twenty-two firms prepared to do shipbuilding work for the Government, their localities ranging from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans and the Mississippi River.

The U. S. S. Montgomery, Commander Merrill, from the South Atlantic Station arrived at New York Aug. 27 and anchored off Tompkinsville waiting orders to go to the Navy Yard for a general overhauling. Her officers are as follows: Comdr. J. P. Merrill; Lieut.-Comdr. F. H. Sherman; Lieut. W. P. White; Lieut. J. B. Patton; Ensigns, J. V. Klemann, J. F. Marshall, A. E. Kalbach and L. C. Palmer; Surgeon, A. M. D. McCormick, and Paymaster, A. F. Huntington.

The keel of the United States protected cruiser Des Moines was on Aug. 29 laid at the yards of the Eastern Dock and Construction Company, at Quincy Neck, Mass. The cruiser is to be of steel, and her hull copper sheathed. Her deck will be of nickel steel.

The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk in Santiago Bay during the war with Spain, and later raised for the U. S. service arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 28, from Norfolk, Va. After receiving repairs the Reina Mercedes will be used as a receiving ship.

The Navy Department is to be congratulated that in spite of many assertions to the contrary its cipher has stood the test of treachery and Chinese ingenuity in the most admirable manner, and has proved a notable exception to the cipher systems frequently in vogue in the past. Minister Conger's assertion that the cipher has not been violated is a fine compliment to the ingenuity of the Bureau of Navigation, through whose skill and persistency this cipher has been brought to such high perfection. It is not generally known that the State Department has adopted the Naval cipher for its confidential communications abroad, and it is held to be a practically undecipherable system.

The arrival at Shanghai of the U. S. S. New Orleans emphasises in an especial manner the value of that ship as an all round cruiser whose bottom does not require scraping and painting every six months and whose steaming efficiency and radius does not vary with her detention in tropical waters.

It is doubtful if the New Orleans crosses the bar at Wusung for the purpose of assisting the American colony, as she draws very nearly the amount of water at the Wusung bar, and it is not regarded as safe policy for a ship to be imprisoned at Shanghai when her services may be required elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the often repeated assertion that the Monterey was to be sent to Taku, it is said at the Navy Department that nothing of the sort has been under contemplation.

Extensive preparations are being made at the Mare Island Navy Yard to carry out the terms of the last Naval Appropriation bill relative to the new buildings authorized. The immediate effect upon Vallejo of this work has been to increase its population considerably and to change stagnation into prosperity. The subject of a bridge to connect the island with the main land a short distance above the upper end of the Yard will probably be again agitated during the next year or so. The detailed workings of the recently completed Naval Training Station on Yerba Buena (Goat Island), Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., continue to confirm the expectations formed of this station, and the Department feels well repaid for the expense incurred in creating this fine Training Station on the Pacific coast.

For many years past the Engineers of the Navy have vainly struggled for an official recognition of that fabric styled blue dungaree for the working clothes of the firemen and others of the engine room force, but until the issuance of G. O. No. 2, of June 30 last, this material was worn by sufferance and as a sort of surreptitious uniform, to be used only by stealth and never recognized as part of the clothing allowed the workingmen of the engineer force. By the order referred to jumpers and trousers are permitted, and the use of this material is extended to the crews of torpedo boats.

It is understood that the whole question of fleet pay in connection with fleet duties will soon come up before the Treasury Department on an appeal from a recent decision in the case of a line officer detailed for Engineer duty and as fleet engineer of a squadron. The recently promulgated decision of the Comptroller is regarded by Navy officers generally as in some sort of a hair splitting, and it is believed the Court of Claims will reverse the ruling of the Comptroller.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering has collected an immense quantity of data relating to strength of materials and the effects of varying the composition of alloys. Especial reference has been made to what are known to metallurgists as the "Tin-Copper-Zinc" alloys, of which the number is literally legion. Admiral Melville has shown strong partiality for the various alloys which have been proposed for making non-corrosive materials for ship use, and it is largely due to the fostering of these ideas that the Navy is now so well furnished with bronzes and non-corrosive materials for machinery.

As soon as the battleship Alabama completes her speed trials it is the intention of the Department to push the ship to final completion and place her in commission without delay. It is quite probable the Alabama will be flying the pennant by the middle of November next. Lieut.-Comdr. A. V. Zane, U. S. N., will probably make a cruise on the Alabama, inasmuch as he has superintended the construction of her machinery for more than a year past. He will be ordered to the Alabama as Engineer Officer.

Acting Secretary of the Navy F. W. Hackett, in a letter written to Mayor Hayes of Baltimore, declines to permit the cruiser Baltimore to visit that city on her return to this country. He writes thus: "The Department regrets to inform you that it considers such a visit to be impracticable under the circumstances. All the plans for putting the Baltimore out of commission have been made, and, as the services of the officers on board her are urgently needed in the near future, it is impossible to change these plans." As the officers and crew have seen constant service for many months, the phrase "urgently needed in the near future" has given rise to many conjectures, among these one which places their next station for duty in Chinese waters is current.

In the re-assignment of officers on the Asiatic Station it will be the desire of the Navy Department to give the younger officers such duty as will best fit them for the responsibilities of the immediate future, and at the same time to insure experience and education in places of the greatest responsibility. In carrying out this idea the Department will assign Ensigns and Naval Cadets to the smaller vessels, and so far as is practicable, see to it that these young officers are given the duties of watch and division officers, and in this manner build up the actual working force to a point of efficiency which has not been attainable since the War of the Rebellion. Secretary Long has been notably impressed with the skill, judgment and ability displayed by those youngsters who have had opportunity in the various youngsters who have had opportunity in the various arduous positions filled by them since the necessities of the service have placed them in contact with the hardest duties of their profession, and it is his intention to foster the spirit of emulation now displayed in such a marked manner on the China station. The Admiral of the Navy is in hearty accord with the Secretary of the Navy.

Considerable inquiry is being made at the Navy Department as to the status of the various shipbuilding firms having in hand the numerous torpedo boats and destroyers, in view of the fact that in a large number of cases not only has the original time for completion expired, but the additional year in extension has also passed away and still none, or very few of these crafts are ready for delivery. It is probable the department will inaugurate some new arrangement, just to all concerned, in the near future. It is known that Secretary Long has no disposition to press the smaller builders too hard, and it is doubtless true that leniency in this connection will be of great and lasting benefit to the Navy.

A list of retirements in the Navy for a period of fifteen years from October, 1885, shows that in the line alone the vacancies have been 271. Among the medical officers the casualty list numbers 80, the pay corps has lost 60 and the engineers casualty list foots up no less than 145.

After a delay of two months in commission the Navy Department on Wednesday accepted the battleship Kearsarge. The builders will now receive $60,000, held back by the Department pending the acceptance of the ship.

The U. S. water-distilling ship Arethusa sailed on Aug. 23 from League Island, Pa., on her long journey of 12,000 miles to Cavite, Philippine Islands, and China. Her immense tanks of 4,000,000 gallons capacity have been used to transport over four thousand tons of supplies, including one hundred and eighty tons of ammunition, the stores at the Brooklyn and Norfolk Navy Yords being exhausted in making up the cargo. The Arethusa will reach Cavite in about sixty days, the voyage to be made by way of the Suez Canal, stopping en route for coal at Malta, Colombo and Singapore.

At the League Island, Pa., Navy Yard, the two colliers Pompey and Leonidas are being repaired and overhauled, and will, it is thought, sail about Sept. 16 with coal for the Asiatic fleet. Rear Admiral Casey is expected back from his vacation Saturday, Sept 1. Two detachment of marines, consisting of fifteen each, left League Island, Aug. 28, one bound for Norfolk, in charge of Lieutenant Williams, and the other for Annapolis, under Sergeant Munro.

All vessels belonging either to the Japanese, imperial or merchant meteorological service, which are over 100 tons burden, are compelled to make observations at regular intervals, six times daily, and the logs are forwarded to the central observatory.

There was a meeting at Newport on Tuesday of the Naval Advisory Board to consider plans in connection with the Navy. The torpedo boat Porter went to Narrangansett Pier and brought over Admiral George Dewey, the president of the board. As the Porter came alongside the training station wharf a salute was fired. The Admiral was then escorted to the Naval War College, where the naval meeting was held.

The training ship Dixie was put in dry dock at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, Aug. 27. Her hull will be scraped and painted. Her machinery has been overhauled and more space has been allotted to her small lifeboats. She will come out of dry dock on Friday. She is expected to leave the yard about Sept. 15.

A despatch from Greenock, Scotland, Aug. 28, says: "The United States cruiser Baltimore, Admiral Watson's flagship, which is making a brief visit here on her homeward voyage, was visited by thousand of sightseers today. One of her sailors in explaining to her visitors the mechanism of one of the ship's rifles, accidentally inserted a loaded cartridge and fired the gun. The bullet penetrated the thick steel plating of the ship, which was immediately closed to the public. The cruiser will sail for New York to-morrow."

The new floating steel dry dock for Algiers, La., is making rapid progress toward completion at Sparrow Point, Md., and will soon be ready for use. It is the largest dry dock ever designed, and has a capacity of 18,000 tons, a margin of 4,000 over the heaviest battleships in our Navy. A dock of the same type designed for the British Admiralty has a capacity of 17,000 tons. The extra capacity of the Algiers dock is obtained by making the side walls several feet higher than was at first intended. The dock is being constructed in sections, and will consist mainly of pontoons. Three pontoons will compose the floor and two more will form the side walls. The length of the structure when put together will be 525 feet, with a breadth of 100 feet between the side walls. A ship drawing twenty-eight feet can be easily taken out of the water, and at a pinch the dock can accommodate a vessel drawing thirty feet. Preparations are now being made at Algiers for the installation of the dock. New workshops and boiler houses are being constructed on land, and the naval plant is being improved in other ways. The dock, however, will be entirely independent of any shore attachments or equipments. It will carry its own pumping, elevating and other machinery and can be moved about from place to place at will. In case of emergency it can be towed to Havana, Key West or to any other point desired.

The establishment of a department of submarine boats has been discussed in naval circles, but as yet the Navy department has taken no steps in that direction. Practically the contract for the six new boats has been let to the Trigg Company. The only difficulty now in the way is a slight variance of opinion on the electrical apparatus to be installed in the submarines. It is expected that this difference will be arranged and the contract signed in a few days, possibly next week. Under its terms two of the boats are to be completed in eight months, two in nine months, one in ten months and one in eleven months, the whole number being thus delivered to the Navy within a year from the date of the contract.

When the British torpedo destroyers Whiting and Fame, during the firing on Taku forts, drew up alongside three Chinese torpedo-boats, the crews of the latter were in such a hurry to go ashore that they left the whole of their belongings behind. Later in the day, on recovering from the fright, many of them straggled back and asked to be allowed to take their clothes

Over one hundred vessels have been employed in the British transport service to South Africa. The Admiralty takes credit to itself for the fact that its immense transport service has not cost a life, except the lives of animals, 200 trained war horses being killed on a single vessel, whose flimsy fittings gave way in a storm and set the horses adrift.

ENTERTAINMENT AT JAMESTOWN, R. I.

A very pretty and successful entertainment for the benefit of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club at Washington, D. C., was given at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R. I., last week. The entertainment consisted of tableaux from Mother Goose arranged by Mrs. F. J. Higginson, wife of Rear-Admiral Higginson, U. S. N., assisted by Mrs. T. F. Jewell, Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. Bird and Miss Lackland and ladies of the hotel. Mr. Louis Lakens, of New York, a most efficient and energetic stage manager, was assisted by Mrs. Stewart Baird of Boston. The stage was beautifully arranged with greens and flowers, gifts from Mrs. Austin, Mrs. O'Brien, of Newport, and from Stony Hill Park, Jamestown. The stage was lighted by electricity through the kindness of Capt. T. F. Jewell, who provided electrical fittings from the torpedo station and had them put up by seamen under instruction there. Captain Hunker kindly sent the naval station band. Miss Catherine Boese, of New York, sang the verses accompanying the tableaux, to the delight of the audience. The costumes designed and made by the ladies taking part were most effective, and the pictures presented were beautiful and impressive. The audience was composed of the cottagers and hotel guests, with a contingent from Newport, viz., Admiral Luce and family, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, officers and their wives from the torpedo and training station and Fort Adams. The proceeds of the entertainment ($400) were most satisfactory and will help materially toward the support of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club. A generous donation was made from the sum collected for the endowment fund of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church at Jamestown. The several parts in the performance were sustained by Messrs. John Bleecker, Walter Foulke, Howard Plummer, H. Hooker, Stewart Baird, Mr. Davis, Mr. Joline, Mr. Stetson, Mr. Little, Dr. Wickes, Dr. Mure, Mrs. Caroline Lackland, the Misses Boese, Lakens, Reilly, Runk, Foulke, Whiting, Jeffreys, French, Warren, Plummer, Donaldson, Morris, Dennison, Catlin, Price, Hemphill, Wetherill, Adams, Wickham, Bleecker, Potter, Mullins and Howell; Masters Rodgers, Clarke, Runk, Davis and Wetherill. In the intermission Mrs. Ebbo sang and the band played selections.

DEWEY, DIEDERICHS, AND CHICHESTER.

(From the London Mariner.)

In a recent after dinner speech Captain Chichester thus described the famous incident which occurred in the harbor of Manila: "When the German Admiral sent me word that he was coming aboard my ship to get me to join him in a protest against Admiral Dewey's action, I looked up international law and spread the books out on my cabin table, with the pages open and marked—all in a row—and when he came I said: 'What can I do ? This American Admiral is so deadly right in all he has done, and all he proposes to do, that if we protest we'll merely show that we do not understand the law.' And, of course, there was nothing to be done, and I did it."

Extensive changes are being made in the building at the Marine Barracks at Washington. Several of the older buildings are being torn down for the purpose of erecting a large band room for the marine band. The old canteen room is one of the buildings which will be taken away.

There is much complaint among the members of the Marine Corps against the order of the Navy Department prohibiting the sale of beer to the enlisted men of the corps. It is claimed that the same rules in this respect which apply to the Army should be applied to the Marine Corps. Of course the objections raised to the sale of beer at the canteens of the Marine Corps are brought forward as in the case of the Army. At present the enlisted men simply go across the street from the Barracks and get all they wish to drink from the saloons. Officers of the corps claim that if the sale of beer was allowed in the canteens that much drunkenness would be avoided and that the neighborhood of the Barracks would be greatly benefited.

It is stated that nearly or quite all of the armor and projectiles used against the Spaniards at Santiago were made from ores mined either in Spain or Cuba. The fine ores at Santiago have been largely employed by our steel manufacturers in the production of armor plates and in the manufacture of projectiles for use in the high power guns of the Navy, and the valuable mines of Bilboa in Spain have been the source of thousands of tons of ore brought to the United States for transformation into ship plates, armor and guns. This Bilboa ore is regarded as among the best in the world for the manufacture of steel, the percentage of impurities contained being so slight as to reduce the test of working it to a minimum.

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: "During the last few weeks duels have caused a perfect slaughter in Italy. As many as four duellists were killed in different towns last Saturday. During the last year 2,400 duels have been fought in Italy and 480 deaths have resulted. Most of these combats were between army officers and based on the most trivial pretexts."

Judge Rassieur, of St. Louis, has been elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. He is an able veteran with an excellent war record.

WEST POINT.

West Point, New York, August 29, 1900.

With the striking of tents at 11:05 this morning, Camp Wansboro becomes a thing of the past and the cadet's summer life is over. A day or two will intervene before settling down to hard work, for the Academic year begins on Sept. 1

The illumination of camp took place on Thursday evening Aug. 23, as announced last week. An open air concert was given while the camp was being prepared for visitors. Many and various were the designs used for decoration. One interior was luxuriously fitted up with Persian rugs, etc. Another was transformed into a Chinese laundry. In a third, against a background of utter darkness, was hung a lantern from which depended a placard bearing the names of the occupants, "Generals and retired." A blackboard was placed in a conspicuous position. The designs upon it, two cadets, one holding his finger to his lips, the other bearing a musket and the inscription, "Cause and Effect," needed no interpreter to make the meaning plain. A platform for dancing had been arranged and an out of door hop was in progress at which dancing was kept up until 1 a. m. Rockets were set off and balloons sent up during the evening, which passed delightfully to the cadets and their friends.

Another hop was given on Friday evening in Cullum Hall.

On Saturday morning the cadets went on a practice march from which they did not return until later than usual. There was no inspection in the afternoon. The usual concert was given in camp in the evening.

Rev. Dr. Banister is the guest of his son, Dr. Banister, the post surgeon.

A large cadet hop brought Monday evening to a close.

On Tuesday the furlough class was expected to reach the post by the day-boat. They did not arrive until after one o'clock however, and then, according to custom, proceeded to the chapel steps to be photographed by Pach, in "cits" clothing made to look as much the worse for wear in honor of the occasion as possible. They then went to the barracks and donned cadet uniform, reported their return and marched with the battalion to dinner at the mess hall at 2 p. m. After dinner the reorganization of the corps occupied the afternoon. The increase in numbers has made necessary an increase in the number of companies of which there are now six instead of four. The dress parade on the cavalry plain was reviewed by Lieutenant Summerlin. The battalion now numbers about 445 men, and the parade is greatly improved by the additional companies.

The furlough ball in Cullum Hall in the evening was a very large affair. Many of the officers of the new detail were present with their wives. There were many visitors at the quarters and at the hotel, and a large representation from the neighboring village.

Major and Mrs. Lusk have been guests of Miss Warner at Constitution Island; Miss Cushing is a guest of Mrs. Jervey; Miss Butler is visiting her sister, Mrs. Morrow; Miss Webster is a guest of Miss Anne Davis. Mrs. S. M. Whitside and Miss Whitside, wife and daughter of Col. Whitside, 10th Cav. Lieut. F. C. Jewell, 5th Art.; Lieut. A. M. Edwards, 14th Inf.; Mrs. W. Ennis, wife of Major W. Ennis, 4th Art., and Capt. G. Mc. K. Williamson, Q. M. Dept., have been among guests registered at the hotel.

Captain and Mrs. Wilcox have moved into the set of quarters just completed at the extreme south end.

Captain Hobbs is settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Bruff.

Dr. Jackson has moved from the angle of barracks to the quarters until recently occupied by Lieutenant Blake.

Lieutenant Heiner and Lieutenant Hamilton occupy the sets in the old Kinsley house. Captain Thompson has moved into the set on the plain occupied during the summer by Lieutenant Heiner. These are a few among the many changes recently made.

PRESIDIO, CAL.

Presidio, Cal., Aug. 22, 1900.

There was a fire in the wooden barracks occupied by convalescent company No. 4, Aug. 17, but it was put out by the prompt action of the men. Ten dollars covered the damage.

It was three hours after noon before the preparations for the departure of the transport Warren, which sailed Aug. 16 for Nagasaki under instructions to wait there till further orders were completed. Every available inch of space was crowded on the decks, the engine-house and bridge. Quite a large quantity of stores had to be left behind, owing to lack of space, and some of the passengers and officers will have to sleep wherever a bed can be laid down. The following officers sailed: Col. Henry C. Cochrane, Col. T. McGregor, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Wells, Capt. Mark L. Hersey, Lieut. P. K. Brice, Lieuts. H. E. Mitchell, Ernest E. Allen and Herbert A. White; A. A. Surgs. P. J. McGrath, William E. Loner, Wilmont E. Brown, Edward H. Haywood and Charles F. Smith; Chap. Geo. Prioleau.

The first battalion of the 1st Inf. arrived from Fort Logan, Col., Sunday, Aug. 22, and are in the camp which was occupied by the 9th Cav. Capt. Robert N. Getty is in command of the battalion and Lieutenant Pickering is battalion adjutant. The other officers are: Capts. F. E. Lacy and Melville B. Jarvis; Lieuts. Lambert W. Jordan, E. E. Carroll and John B. Murphy.

Nearly every launch in the bay was pressed into service Sunday, Aug. 19, to take visitors to the battleship Iowa, which was at anchor near the Union Iron Works. Hundreds of people made the trip.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emma L. Walters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walters, to Lieut. Scott Raymond. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Lieut. L. M. Overstreet, U. S. N., is staying at the Occidental for a few days.

The Misses Bonds of Chicago are the guests of the Misses Allensworth.

A Paym. John C. Sullivan, U. S. N., and wife are registered at the Palace from New York.

The following medical officers have reported for duty at the General Hospital during the week: Lieut. David Baker, A. A. Surgs. James J. Edmondson, Charles A. Sturtevant, William Roberts, Charles Mittelstardt and James O'Neil.

Commander A. P. Nazro of the Navy arrived from Philippine waters Aug. 17, and is a guest at the Occidental. He has been ordered to Boston to take charge of the lighthouses in that district.

Promptly at noon Tuesday, Aug. 21, and on the first anniversary of her arrival here with the returning California regiment, the transport Sherman sailed for Nagasaki and China, with the third battalion of the 5th Inf., a battalion of the 8th Inf. and a battalion of the 2d Inf.; besides fifteen medical officers and a detachment of the Signal Corps. The sailing of the transport was accompanied by the usual number of incidents. The officers who sailed were: Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Capt. E. K. Webster, Lieut.-Col. Maus, Capts. F. P. Fremont, H. H. Bandholtz, T. F. Ryan; Lieuts. J. Price, F. H. Whitman, P. Brown, P. McCook, A. Trotter, S. M. Bowman, J. M. Cullison, Watson, Workizer and Grant; Major Ed. T. Comegys.

Mr. George A. Herbst is rejoicing in the possession of a brand-new uniform and a commission as second lieutenant in the 23d Inf. He was formerly a mechanic in the 6th Art. and recently passed an examination for a commission.

The San Juans, a team composed of members of the 9th Cav., and the Midgets, a team composed of citizens of San Francisco, played a game of ball at the garrison athletic grounds Sunday afternoon, which was won by the former by a score of 25 to 10. The players composing the San Juans are: Harris, pitcher; Anderson, catcher; Woodward, Davis, Oglesby, Golden, Williams, Littlejohn and Prather.

There are a number of officers in addition to the enlisted men being treated at the general hospital. Among these is Gen. E. B. Williston, retired, who is suffering from overwork in Manila. Captain Cranshaw, 28th Inf., has a gunshot wound in his head resulting in a paralysis of one side of his body which may be permanent.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. S. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes have arrived in town and are staying at the Palace.

Capt. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., has joined his company. Capt. J. A. Perry, 13th Inf., and Lieutenant Fenner, 6th Art., were the last officers to report for duty with the casuals.

Major W. H. Arthur, who has been on duty as attending surgeon at Department Headquarters, Lieut. F. M. C. Usher and A. A. Surg. Patrick J. McGrath and Major Francis J. Ives, are preparing to go to China on one of the transports which are scheduled to sail at an early date.

Lieut. J. H. Lee Holcombe, of the Navy, and Major H. H. Adams, of the Army, are guests at the Occidental.

Capt. W. H. Bean, U. S. A., has arrived from the east en route to China. He will sail Aug. 16 on the Warren and report for duty to Major H. J. Gallagher, chief comissary of Gen. Chaffee's staff.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, retired, who was at one time depot quartermaster here and who has recently been depot quartermaster in Chicago, is in San Francisco on a visit from the Windy City.

ARTILLERY FIELD DAY AT BETHLEHEM.

South Bethlehem, Pa., August 27, 1900.

On Friday, the 24th of August, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification visited the Bethlehem Steel Works, to witness the firing of the 18-inch Gathmann gun which has just been completed. The Board went to the Company's proving ground, which is situated about six miles below the works, on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and there witnessed, besides the firing of the 18-inch gun, a test of the 3-inch mountain gun which with its carriage weighs about 700 pounds, and of a 5-inch gun which opens its breech automatically. These guns, including the 18-inch gun, have all been designed and built at Bethlehem within about 15 months. Also, the Company fired at a Krupp 9-inch armor plate, which was on the backing, with a 10-inch shot. All the above worked very well, and as showing the range of the experiments, it is worthy of note that the 3-inch mountain gun and carriage only weighed one-third as much as the projectile of the 18-inch gun.

The 18-inch gun fires a 2,000 pound projectile. It weighs 59½ tons, and is about 45 feet long over-all. It was contracted to withstand a pressure of 18,000 pounds per square inch, and to give its projectile a velocity of 1,800 feet. This it has done easily, reaching 1904 feet velocity with 19,100 pounds pressure, with 300 pounds of powder on the third shot. The powder was made by Messrs. Dupont, and contains about 25 per cent. of nitro-glycerin. It was in the form of notched rods, longitudinally pierced, 22 inches long, and 1.1-16-inch in diameter. These rods were fagoted up, and three sections of them filled the chamber, the latter being 66 inches long.

In making a project for this gun the data used consisted of records of powder of similar composition in a 12-inch Army gun; and, although the calibre was so greatly increased, and the form of the grain of powder quite changed, yet the accord of the project with the results realized is remarkable. The gun is able to stand, with the same margin as ordinarily used in the guns built in the Government factories in this country, 30,000 pounds pressure in its chamber; and the formulae indicate that this pressure will be reached with 380 pounds of powder, and that the 2,000 pound projectile will then be impressed with a velocity of 2,207 feet per second. Artillerists, remembering the fashion of years ago of stating the muzzle energy per pound of powder, and per pound of gun, will be tempted to figure these ratios for this gun, and will find them to be very remarkable as compared with ordinary guns of the present day. A gun weighing practically 60 tons, and throwing a projectile of 2,000 pounds with 2,200 feet muzzle velocity, ranks very high in destructive power.

The breech opening 5-inch gun worked extremely well, and when the additional rapid firing features of this gun are completed, it is expected to reach very good results. The 3-inch mountain gun and carriage give about 900 feet velocity to a 12 pound projectile, with comparatively small recoil, and was taken apart into loads of 200 pounds in a few seconds' time, and put together in even less time. A jointed gun weighing 400 pounds, each part weighing 200 pounds, was also exhibited, and taken apart and put together in the presence of the Board.

Ordnance experts of both Army and Navy are not particularly enthusiastic over the successful test made of the Gathmann gun. While it is not fair to say that they are prejudiced against the Gathmann system, it is true that three years ago they gave it a trial at the Indian Head proving grounds and from that trial formed opinions adverse to the system. It will be remembered that the attempt was then made to fire a shell loaded with a heavy charge of wet gun cotton from a 12-inch gun by means of powder. The attempt resulted in the destruction of the gun-breech and the ruining of its mounting. Rear-Admiral O'Neil was so impressed with the futility of the system that he addressed a letter to Congress protesting against what he believed to be wasteful appropriations for further experiments with it. Senator Hanna, however, championed the cause of Gathmann and at the last session an appropriation of $65,000 was passed to pay for the gun just completed and tested.

Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. John I. Rodgers, artillery representative; Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, civilian member and G. H. Powell, Secretary of the Ordnance Board, were among those who witnessed the trials and expressions of satisfaction were general. The gun, which is intended for coast defence, is 44 feet long, rifled for 36 feet, and weighs 59 tons. Its calibre is 18 inches.

Lewis Gathmann, the inventor of the system, claims for it that he will be able to throw a shell carrying wet gun-cotton or other high explosive a distance of 15 miles. The propelling power will be the explosive force of black or other powder and it is on this point that ordnance experts disagree with him. They regard this as an impossible feat at the present time. In discussing the tests of the gun they say that nothing has yet been proven on the vital point of the system and until explosive shells loaded with gun-cotton have been successfully thrown by it, the gun is a failure in the substantiation of Gathmann's claims.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Aug. 29, 1900.

The great event in Naval Academy circles this week was the arrival of the practice ships Newport and Chesapeake two days ahead of time. About twenty of the cadets, however, were so deficient in their studies that they will have to miss their vacation and stay at Annapolis in the attempt to make it up. A noticeable feature of the cruise was the large number of desertions among the enlisted men, both marines and sailors.

The football team of the cadets will suffer sad losses and the prospect of defeating West Point seems small when it is taken into consideration that last year's veteran team was defeated by that institution. The cadets lose Captain Wortman, who played left tackle, and Halligan, the well-known guard. Besides these on the line, they lose Berrien, who played end. Back of the line, Osterhaus, quarter; Gannon, half, and Wade, full. The only regular player back of the line who is here is Fowler, who has been elected captain. Freyer, who has had some experience on the cadet team, will probably play full. Other promising candidates for positions on the team are: Horning, Weaver, Rodgers, Nichols, Bruff, Fremont, Williams, Land, Adams and Long.

Another detail of about seventy-five marines arrived at Camp Wainwright, near Annapolis, this week. This makes the whole number about four hundred, the largest number that has ever been here.

CANDY FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Bayambang, P. I., June 22, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On reading that very interesting paper of yours, the Army and Navy Journal, my attention was drawn to an article entitled "Sugar as an Army Food." This stated that a large shipment of candies had been sent to the soldiers in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. As far as my knowledge extends, the only candies yet received by the soldiers are those which are bought by themselves at the commissary. These are put up in square pasteboard boxes not made to fit a soldier's pocket, and each containing one pound. The candies not being hermetically sealed are exposed to the effect of the tropical climate and the numerous ants which swarm over anything of such a nature as sugar. We do not yet receive candy as a ration, and it is now three months since they were sent over here; and candy lovers are asking what has become of the candies sent here as a ration, and when we will get them as a ration free, and not have to pay the commissary fifty cents a pound for candy, which has been injured in transit, not being hermetically sealed. I hope that you will give us your opinion in an answer to this in your next early issue.

PRIVATE, 17TH U. S. INF.

Candy is not a part of the Army ration, and we do not suppose that the Government is making it so. Perhaps, however, the Commissary Department will take our correspondent's hint and put up the candies in a better shape for transportation. They certainly should be in tins and hermetically sealed. Boxes of suitable size for the pocket should also be used if only to prevent the soldier from eating the whole contents at once in order to rid himself of the box.—Editor.

WANTS TO COME HOME.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

If you are a soldier in the Philippines you won't forget yourself and imagine that the war is over. There is fighting here every day. Our boys went out June 28 not more than three miles from camp, and had a hard fight. The boys are most all sick with chills and fever, and they are hoping to read something about getting home in November. I am tired of hiking over hills and through swamps.

There is a band of ladrones at some place in the mountains, and we cannot surround them. We have tried time after time to catch them, but the result is a running fight, and they hide their guns and change clothes and come back and they say "amego," and that means friend, to the American soldier. I am tired myself of fooling with such people. If they would only come out and give us a fair fight we could stop this war in one month. As the thing is it will take five or ten years before an American can be safe to go alone.

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HALF RATE CABLE SERVICE.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company has extended the courtesy of its cable service in behalf of the officers and men of the Army serving in China and their families and friends at home at one-half rate cable tolls for social messages in plain language, when these messages are sent and received through the Adjutant General of the Army. The cable offices in China and Gen-Chaffee have been advised of this arrangement, and messages coming from there will be grouped and sent to the Adjutant General and distributed to the persons addressed.

The full rate to all China points where the American Army is serving is $1.63 per word, including address and signature. The rate applying under the offer of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company is 81 1-2 cents per word. These rates are payable in advance of sending of message. Those desiring to avail of the offer of the Postal-Telegraph Cable Company should write the text of the message as it is desired to be sent, designating proper rank of the person addressed and affix signature. The local offices of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company will lend assistance in computing cost of messages proposed to be sent, and the cost of the same should be transmitted with the messages and letter of advice to Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Gen. Maximo Gomez has written a circular letter to the Havana press in which he says the constitutional convention should be composed of genuine Cuban revolutionists, the convention being the outcome of the revolution. He also asks the people to disregard the advice now being given to them by General Wood, namely, to elect the most competent men, no matter to which party they belong.

The customs revenues of the island of Cuba for the first six months of 1900 as compared with the same period of 1899, by customs districts were as follows: Total receipts of the first six months of 1900 $8,082,-919.34; for the same period of 1899 they were $6,916,-861.11, showing a gain in 1900 of $1,166,058.23.

A Havana paper on Aug. 24 said that the discontinuance of the 2d Art. band concerts was a great disappointment to Americans. They may be recommenced before long.

The "Havana Post" said in one of its recent issues: "The Cuban operators now have charge of all the telegraph offices on the island except a very few. In fact there are only a few of the United States signal service men on the island, and those who are still here are being ordered home every day. There are only three officers of the signal service now in Cuba. They are Colonel Dunwoody, Capt. E. B. Ives and Lieut. J. T. Sayles."

The "Havana Post" of Aug. 24 said: "The quarantine of the soldiers' camps against the city continues and the soldiers are still prohibited from entering the city unless they are sent on important errands. About the only soldier who is permitted to come to Havana is the mail orderly. The soldiers are making up for the quarantine by all kinds of outdoor sports, which are being given by them at Camp Columbia and Vedado."

The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service on Aug. 28 received a telegram from the chief quarantine officer in Cuba stating that in the month of August, up to the 26th, there had been 204 cases of yellow fever reported in Havana and thirty-four deaths. Many of the cases were mild. There were eleven new cases on the 27th. Speaking of the yellow fever scare at Havana, the "Post"of that city says: "General Baldwin is very exacting, and if there is one thing which he demands more than another it is cleanliness in and about his camp. Immediately after the 8th Inf. left Quemados the barracks which were vacated were ordered renovated and placed in as clean a condition as time and a liberal supply of water could make them. It is owing to the strict discipline of General Baldwin in this respect that yellow fever was so easily got under control at Quemados and the soldiers and the people generally who have visited the camp are justly loud in their praise of what has been done."

The "News" of San Juan, Porto Rico, said recently on the return of Major S. A. Day, 5th Art., after a visit to the States: "While in the States the major attended the union of the old 7th Ohio at Oberlin, where he was forced to make speeches and tell stories. When he tells one of his stories at a social gathering in San Juan an encore is always called for. When it is stated that 15,000 people were at the reunion dinner the reader may imagine whether or not his story, 'How the Sergeant Got His Gun' was repeated."

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The capture of Gen. Antonio Ricarte on July 2 was effected through Lieut.-Col. John L. Tiernon's foresight. From private sources Major Tiernon learned that after the failure of the attempted uprising in Tondo, Ricarte had hurriedly left Manila. It was not known where he had gone but information to the effect that he would soon return to Manila reached Major Tiernon to confer with his associates in the city. Major Tiernon gave orders Saturday night that every approach to the city must be guarded by policemen acquainted with Ricarte's features. The plan worked to perfection. Ricarte was so badly wanted by the authorities that a reward of $500 was offered for his capture. This prize goes to Corporal Condo and his patrol.

One of the letters found among the papers of General Ricarte was in regard to an attack on Manila in January, 1900. It stated that the non-carrying out of the proposed attack was due to the number of resolute persons stationed at the gates, and to the fact that General Otis had gone aboard a ship in Manila Bay. Another attack was planned, but not carried out because the "enemy" made a careful search of the city as a result of disturbances the previous day. The letter advised another attack, and outlined the following plan: "To recruit in your command of South Luzon 3,000 men of sure daring and steadiness. These will enter the walled city armed with knives. The entrance of this number of men will be effected during a period of about three weeks. It will be very easy to do it, and I shall undertake to place them in safe places while the rest are arriving, and as soon as they all get in I shall give the necessary instructions to direct and arrange for co-operation in the blow on the said point, the walled city."

A band of about 100 armed insurgents under the command of Graciana Garcia made two fierce attempts to take the town of San Antonio from Co. I, 22d Inf., on the morning and evening of June 13. There were but 42 men of the Company in the town, most of them invalids left behind when their comrades left for a campaign in the mountnins near San Miguel under Generals Grant and Funston. Lieutenant Draper was in command.

The first indication the force at San Antonio had of his presence was at 10 o'clock on the evening of June 12, when three shots were fired into the town. The enemy made no further demonstration until 2 a. m., when they opened up from two sides of the town and the graveyard, using the walls as a defense. After half an hour's figh the insurgents decided that they could not reduce the position that night, and retired to consider the matter, carrying off several dead and wounded. No one was injured on the American side. In the morning they sent in word that they would come in with bull carts at 2 p. m. to carry away the six months' rations stored in the church and what else was of value. If the Americans did not leave before 2 o'clock woe be unto them. However, the bluff did not work. Two o'clock found the sturdy little garrison entrenched behind bags of rice, sugar, etc.

About midnight 150 Filipinos approached to within 100 yards of the convent and church, and on one side where the shacks concealed them, much nearer. The fight continued merrily until 9 o'clock. About half-past nine the insurgents became disheartened and withdrew, although the Americans jeered and taunted them to remain.

At about ten o'clock a detachment of G troop of the 4th Cav., came in from San Isidro and scoured the vicinity for the insurgents but found no trace of them. The cavalry went back after about an hour's stay. There were no casualties on the American side. The next morning the remainder of the company returned.

On June 23 detachments of the 24th Inf., under Lieutenants Jackson, Halstead and Sweeney from Tayug and McMaster, from San Nicolas, along the bank of Agus, all co-operating, struck a considerable band of ladrones which Jackson, with a mounted detachment, attacked and drove off. The infantry came up in time to hurry their retreat, killing six, wounding four, capturing five rifles and three ponies with saddles. There were no casualties on the American side.

The Sanitary Department, according to a Manila paper, will commence shortly the work of enlarging and remodelling the Luneta, the driveway and promenade of all Manila, from plans of the work projected by the Spanish government now in the office of Captain Meade, City Engineer.

The rebels, estimated at about 500 strong, 400 of whom were armed with rifles, attacked Taal, in Cavite Province, on July 6. The garrison lost six wounded. Captain Allen with one officer and forty-three men of the 38th Inf., who was scouting from Bauan, attracted by heavy firing in the direction of Taal, immediately marched for that place, striking a large force of the enemy three miles from the town, and driving them for about a mile, when they scattered in all directions, leaving twenty-one dead counted, besides others lost in the dense underbrush. Captain Allen's loss was one man slightly wounded. The town of Taal was burned from the centre well out into the suburbs.

The two stern-wheel gunboats which were recently built at Singapore for the Q. M. Dept. at Manila and which were towed there by tugboats are called the Raleigh and Charleston respectively. The motive power of these new flat bottom boats is furnished by two wheels, connected, on the same shaft and moved simultaneously from two cylinders on either side of the boat. Both boats are specially adapted for shoal water rivers

On June 12 Captain Butts's Company of the 18th Inf. and a part of Captain Connell's Company, H, of the 26th Inf., engaged a band of ladrones near Layot. The fighting began about 11 a. m. and continued intermittently for three hours. The enemy was effectually routed. A particularly fine piece of work is credited by the Manila "Times" to Lieutenant Baker, a young officer of the 18th Inf., who had joined his Company but a few days before. With only ten men he took an almost impregnable position which the rebels tried their very best to hold, staying in the position until our men were within point blank range. There were between forty and fifty of the enemy, but they could not stand the charge, and retired in disorder.

P. A. Surgeon Perry, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports on an inspection of Philippine ports of entry with reference to quarantine service. He recommends that, as vessels come direct from Hong Kong to Iloilo and the distance from there to Manila is thirty-six hours, a small station with barrack accommodations for 100 be equipped at Iloilo as soon as practicable. He also recommends a small floating and disinfecting plant and limited barrack accommodations at Cebu. Marine hospital service advices from Manila report that the number of plague cases there is diminishing.

The Manila "American" of July 27 said that Lieut. Burr with 33 scouts from 5th district headquarters, found and destroyed in mountains west of Mabalacat, P. I., a stronghold and cache of 20 tons of ordnance stores, machinery of all kinds for manufacturing ordnance, chemicals for making explosives, and 24 cases of 200 pounds each of powder. There were about 100 bull cartloads of metal which he could not bring in with him. If there is no exaggeration in this statement it would seem that the natives have larger supplies of ammunition than they have been credited with. However, the cache might have been a central depot for a large area and therefore unusually "fat."

LATEST FROM MANILA.

There was a slight lull in military affairs. The official bulletins give only meagre reports of widely scattered operations during the past fortnight. There have been numerous skirmishes in the vicinity of Manila and in the Camarines provinces, the Visayan Islands and Mindanao. Aguinaldo is reported to be in the vicinity of Biagnabato, where General Funston and General Grant are constantly scouting in the mountains. The work is rough and wearying. The enemy are hard to locate, as they are active and have accurate knowledge of the country. Small detachments of quartermaster's trains have been captured lately, and the Americans, though they were quickly in pursuit of the Filipinos, were unable to recover them.

The Philippine Commission is thoroughly investigating and adjusting civil affairs. It holds daily sessions and has discussed a municipal code. Interest in the work of the commission is rapidly increasing, both Filipinos and foreigners anxiously awaiting the establishment of a civil government.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CRENSHAW.

Capt. Frank F. Crenshaw, U. S. V., reached Atlanta on Aug. 23, and having been operated on died on the 28th from the effects of a wound received in battle in Batangas Province, Philippine Islands, on June 5 last. Captain Crenshaw entered the service as a 2nd Lieut., 3d U. S. V. Inf., June 17, 1898, and was promoted to 1st Lieut. Sept. 22, 1898, and served with his regiment until May 9, when he was honorably discharged. He was appointed a captain in the 28th V. Inf., and went with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he served with great credit. He was wounded in the battle at Batangas and returned to the United States on sick leave. He leaves a wife and four little children. His father is the Commissioner of Railroads for the State of Georgia. In informing Major-Gen. Corbin of the death of his son, Mr. Thomas C. Crenshaw said: "We pray for the sake of all who have fallen there in defence of our country's honor that the flag under which they sacraficed their lives may never be pulled down. We shall forever cherish the testimonials of his gallantry of record in your office. Please cable Colonel Birkhimer."

Secretary of War Root at once telegraphed this message of condolence:

Hon. Thomas C. Crenshaw, Atlanta, Georgia:

I beg you to believe in my great sympathy with you for the death of your gallant son from wounds received in action. I remember what a noble young American he seemed when I saw him with his regiment at Camp Meade just before they sailed for the Philippine Islands. The flag under which he sacrificed his life in defense of his country's rightful sovereiguty will remain the emblem and guaranty of peace and justice throughout that land, and your boy's sacrifice, hard as it is, will not have been in vain.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Articles in the daily press attribute to Captain Crenshaw a statement made to his father in which he charged harsh treatment and neglect suffered by him while on board the transport Sherman enroute to San Francisco. He said he was cruelly taken from his stateroom while suffering greatly and placed in a berth down in the hold of the ship near the engines, because he had kept awake officers in the stateroom next to his. He also alleged he had received so little attention he was compelled to bribe a hospital steward with $25 to give him some care. At San Francisco treatment was refused him, the surgeon in charge informing him that it was impossible because of the limited assistance in the hospital. The wounded officer, accompanied by his uncle, then started for Atlanta, and an operation was performed there. Curiously enough, in the letter from the elder Crenshaw printed herewith, no mention was made of any ill-treatment of his son, and the epistle is written in a tone warmly commendatory of the War Department. No complaint has been made to the Department in the case from any source, and the statements attributed to Capt. Crenshaw are positvely denied by those cognizant of the facts, who ascribe his complaints, if they were made at all, to the fever of delirium.

CAPT. MYERS'S LEAP TO FAME.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" says: "Capt. Jack Myers, the young marine officer who was in command of the guard for the protection of the American Legation at Pekin, has a record of having served both in the line and Engineer Corps before his transfer to the Marine Corps. Myers was not regarded as a brilliant student at Annapolis, and, when the time came to assign his class to commissioned rank, he and three others found that there were no places remaining in any branch of the Navy, and all were honorably discharged with pay for a year.

"Myers, however, was determined to enter the Navy, and, through his efforts, a bill was passed by Congress restoring him and his three mates to the service, and appointing them assistant engineers. Myers is said once to have remarked that he did not know low pressure from high pressure, and was in constant fear of being ordered to engineer duty on some warship. While under instruction at the New York Yard, he secured an exchange with a classmate who wished a place in the Engineer Corps, and he thus became a second lieutenant of marines, with poor prospect of promotion. Then the Personnel Bill was passed, and Myers was jumped to a captaincy."

Captain Myers is a native of Germany and was appointed from Georgia to the Naval Academy in 1887. He was graduated in 1891, No. 28 in a class of 34 and honorably discharged June 30, 1894, returning to the service as an assistant engineer 1 month and 21 days later. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps Feb. 25, 1895, and promoted captain March 3, 1899.

According to the London "Herald," the Coreans are a handsomer race than either the Japanese or Chinese, and at one time were far ahead of both of them in civilization. Devil-worship of the most abject order is the secret of Corean decadence. Grovelling superstition and fear of countless evil spirits, with the faint hope of propitiating a small minority of kindly demons, must be held accountable for the miserable degeneration of the people whom Nature did not fail to qualify for a splendid destiny. Buddhism and Confucianism have both been overthrown by Shamanism, the keynote of which is always sorcery. The national fibre has been destroyed by gross materialism, and the religious cult has actually helped the deterioration. Wizards and witch doctors are the real rulers of Corea.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. S.—A residence in New Rochelle does not bar a man from becoming a member of Squadron A of New York City. He must, however, be formally proposed and elected to membership.

H. V. M.—Write to the Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for the roster you desire.

G. M. W.—No enlisted man can receive the same pension as a commissioned officer.

P. E. T.—There is no increase in the corps of cadets at the Naval Academy, except that the act of Congress provides that a vacancy is created upon the graduation of a cadet, without waiting for him to complete his post graduate course.

S. H. S.—The rules governing the examination of a candidate for appointment of 2d lieutenant in U. S. A. are published in General Orders 35, A. G. O., May 6, 1898 (see Journal of May 14, 1898, page 719). You might write to the Secretary of War for information.

H. J. P.—No one has authority to authorize an enlisted man "over age" to be examined for a commission. The act of Congress of July 30, 1892, in this matter distinctly provides for the examination of "all unmarried" soldiers under thirty years of age.

W. H. H.—The next vacancy in the Q. M. D. of the Army will occur in February, 1901, upon the retirement of Col. onel Scully.

W. V. M.—asks who were Lieutenant Colonels in 1866 of the 20th, 21st, 30th, 31st, 33d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 42d and 44th Regiments of Cavalry. Answer.—These regiments came into service under the act of July 28, 1866. Lieutenants Colonels as follows: 20th, Lewis C. Hunt; 21st, S. S. Carroll; 30th, Joseph H. Potter; 31st, A. W. Bowman; 33d, F. T. Dent; 33d, C. R. Woods; 34th, A. V. Kautz; 35th, James H. Wilson; 36th, H. A. Morrow; 38th, Cuvier Grover; 42d, J. B. McIntosh; 44th A. S. Webb.

F. D. A. says that at challenge hours the sentinel in Post No. 2 will challenge any person in the following manner: "Halt; who is there?" The party will say: "Friend." Then the sentinel will say: "Advance friend, and be recognized," and when the party is about ten feet from him he will say "Halt" again, and then advance him. D claims that you only halt the party once and then advance him. Who is right, D or A? Answer.—D is right. The sentinel challenges "Halt; who is there?" If the answer be "Friend," he will say: "Advance, friend, to be recognized." If satisfied, he passes the party by saying: "Advance, friend."

H. S.—The artillery would be the best to transfer to. You would need the consent of your Troop Commander.

R. D. P.—Ask your 1st sergeant or company commander to let you read G. O. 71, A. G. O., 1900, on the subject of electrician sergeants.

W. J. W., asks.—Should an Army officer wear the uniform upon visiting the Adjutant General of the Army or the President upon matters wholly personal if the visit be made while the officer is upon sick leave of absence. Ans.—No.

SOLDIER'S WIFE.—The authority to give permission to occupy quarters under the circumstances you mention is vested in the department commander. Speak to the post commander and he will doubtless present your case to the authority.

SQUADRONS TO VISIT BAR HARBOR.

The coming visit of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron under Rear-Admiral Farquhar and the British North Atlantic Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, K. C. B., next week to Bar Harbor, Me., is eagerly looked forward to, and naval men and civilians are making great preparations for the event. Rear Admiral G. H. Upshur, U. S. N., retired, who has charge of the arrangements, has his hands full in connection therewith. The vessels of the U. S. squadron are due at Bar Harbor on Sunday, Sept. 2, and will consist of the following vessels: The flagship New York, Captain Snow; Kentucky, Captain Chester; Kearsarge, Captain Dickins; Massachusetts, Captain Train; Texas, Captain Mackenzie, and the Scorpion, Lieutenant Commander Sargent.

The British squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, K. C. B., which is to arrive at Bar Harbor on Sept. 4, will consist of the flagship Crescent, a protected cruiser of 7,000 tons; the Tribune and the Indefatigable, second class cruisers; the Psyche, third class cruiser, and the Quail, a torpedo-boat destroyer.

The program for the visit is: Tuesday, Sept. 4, an exchange of official visits between the Admirals and shore authorities, followed by a luncheon for the Admirals given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, at their cottage in the field. In the afternoon, from three to five, a public reception will be given for the Admirals and officers of the fleets at the St. Sauveur, under the auspices of the Board of Trade. In the evening Rear Admiral Farquhar will give a dinner to Vice-Admiral Bedford and the captains of both squadrons on board the New York.

On Wednesday, Sept. 5, a reception from three to six o'clock in the afternoon will be given on board the New York. In the evening a private ball will be given at the Kebo Valley Club. Dinners on Wednesday evening will be given to the officers of the squadrons by a number of well-known society people.

On Thursday, Sept. 6, the Admirals will take luncheon with Johnston Livingston, and in the afternoon will be entertained at a garden party by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Degrase Fox will give a dinner and dance at the Malvern.

On Friday, Sept. 7, a dinner to Rear Admiral Farquhar and the captains of both fleets will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson. Vice-Admiral Bedford will be away Thursday and Friday, as he goes to Boston with Lady Bedford, who sails for England on Saturday, Sept. 8.

On Saturday, Sept. 8, the officers will be received at the Pot and Kettle Club. On Monday, Sept. 10, it is probable that there will be an excursion to Somes Sound and luncheon on board the Scorpion. In the afternoon a garden party from half-past three to half-past five will be given by Mrs. Frederick Joy. In the evening a dinner on the Crescent will be given by Vice-Admiral Bedford to Rear Admiral Farquhar and the officers of the fleets.

Tuesday, Sept. 11, is by request reserved for any entertainment that Admiral Bedford's squadron may care to give. It is expected that on Friday, Sept. 7, Rear Admiral Farquhar will have a battalion drill and parade at the Kebo Club grounds.

The following is the roster of officers at present on duty on vessels belonging to the North Atlantic Station: Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar.

Personal Staff—Chief of Staff, Capt. A. S. Snow; Aide, Lieut.-Comdr. W. A. Marshall; Flag Lieut., Lieut.-Comdr. W. S. Benson.

New York (flagship)—Capt. A. S. Snow, Lieut.-Comdr. W. B. Bailey (Eng. Fl.), Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Murdock (Ex. Off.), Lieut.-Comdr. C. C. Rogers, Lieut. A. C. Almy, Lieut. G. R. Salisbury, Lieut. A. H. Davis, Lieut. G. C. Davidson, Lieut. (J. G.), E. S. Kellogg, Lieut. (J. G.), R. H. Chappell, Ensign C. E. Deligeorges, R. G. N.; Ensign R. I. Curtin, Naval Cadet J. J. Hyland, Naval Cadet C. T. Wade, Naval Cadet W. K. Riddle, Naval Cadet W. K. Wortman, Med. Insp. J. C. Boyd (Sur. Fl.), P. A. Surg. E. S. Bogart, Jr., Pay Insp. J. Foster (Pay Fl.), Chaplain C. Q. Wright, Major Marines C. A. Doyen (M. of Fl.), 1st Lieut. John S. Bates, U. S. M. C.

Kentucky—Capt. C. M. Chester, Lieut.-Comdr. H. Osterhaus (Ex. Off.), Lieut.-Comdr. C. A. Gove, Lieut. M. Bevington (Ch. Eng.), Lieut. J. C. Leonard, Lieut. W. M. Crose, Lieut. W. M. Moffett, Lieut. (J. G.), W. P. Scott, Lieut. (J. G.), D. M. Garrison, Ensign E. Woods, Naval Cadet F. R. Naile, Naval Cadet S. H. R. Doyle, Naval Cadet L. Noa, Naval Cadet J. W. Schoenfeld, Naval Cadet G. B. Landenberger, Naval Cadet C. P. Landram, Surg. G. P. Lumsden, P. A. Surg. C. G. Evans, Paymaster J. Q. Lovell, Capt. Marines B. S. Neumann, 1st Lieut. Marines F. E. Evans.

Kearsarge—Capt. W. M. Folger, Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Merriam (Ex. Off.), Lieut.-Comdr. N. R. Usher, Lieut. C. W. Jungen, Lieut. F. J. Haeseler, Lieut. E. Theiss (Ch. Eng.), Lieut. J. M. Poyer, Lieut. H. George, Lieut. (J. G.), R. S. Douglas, Lieut. (J. G.), J. M. Reeves, Ensign F. D. Karns, Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson, Naval Cadet D. P. Mannix, Naval Cadet J. B. Wainwright, Naval Cadet J. W. Timmons, Naval Cadet R. L. Berry, Naval Cadet P. Foley, Naval Cadet H. W. Osterhaus, Surg. H. E. Ames, P. A. Surg. W. M. Wheeler, Paymaster W. J. Littell, Chaplain R. R. Hoes, Capt. Marines, T. P. Kane, 1st Lieut. Marines R. G. McConnell.

Indiana—Capt. F. W. Dickins, Lieut.-Comdr. A. C. Dillingham (Ex. Off.), Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, Lieut. C. A. E. King, Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, Lieut. (J. G.), N. Mansfield, Ensign F. L. Sheffield, Surg. W. A. McClurg, P. A. Surg. T. W. Richards, Paymaster R. Hatton, 2d Lieut. Marines Y. Foote.

Massachusetts—Capt. C. J. Train, Lieut.-Comdr. K. Miles (Ex. Off.), Lieut.-Comdr. J. P. S. Lawrence (Ch. Eng.), Lieut.-Comdr. T. M. Potts, Lieut. J. Hood, Lieut. L. H. Chandler, Lieut. (J. G.), T. S. Wilson, Lieut. (J. G.), O. P. Jackson, Ensign J. H. Roys, Naval Cadet V. A. Kimberly, Surg. J. C. Byrnes, Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, Asst. Paymaster E. F. Hall, 1st Lieut. Marines J. S. Turrill.

Texas—Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Lieut.-Comdr. C. W. Bartlett (Ex. Off.), Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. Edwards (Ch. Eng.), Lieut.-Comdr. W. I. Chambers, Lieut. P. C. Bowers, Lieut. H. K. Benham, Lieut. H. E. Smith, Lieut. (J. G.), L. F. James, Ensign G. A. Lincoln, Ensign E. T. Fitzgerald, Ensign U. S. Macy, Surg. C. Biddle, Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, Capt. Marines F. H. Delano.

Scorpion—Lieut.-Comdr N. Sargent, Lieut. R. Wells, Jr., Lieut. (J. G.), F. H. Clark (Ch. Ens.), Ensign C. A. Abele, Naval Cadet W. S. Miller, Naval Cadet W. G. Mitchell, Asst. Surg. F. M. Bogan, Asst. Paymaster W. T. Wallace.

MONEY CARTER TOOK.

(From the New York Mail and Express.)

The newest development in connection with the famous Oberlin M. Carter case is the possibility that a part, if not all, the stolen money may be recovered by the government.

The means by which it is hoped to locate and seize the identical property which represents the money lost through the alleged Carter conspiracy is the tabulated work of the bank examiners, who have examined the records not only of the Southern and New York City banks and trust companies in which the accused men kept their accounts, but also the books of stock brokers, showing how part of the funds were invested. The tracing of the securities is now going on, and it is simply a question of locating their present hiding place, for, in many instances, their description is fully known.

The full results of the financial inquiry show that during the years of Captain Carter's administration, from 1892 to 1896, he paid out $3,176,908.86 of government money. Of this amount there was appropriated by Carter and whoever his co-conspirators may eventually prove to be, $2,172,309.06, of which Captain Carter got a third, and the co-conspirators, who ever they may be, the other two-thirds.

It was found that Carter usually issued his checks in two batches in payment of each month's work as the contract work progressed. One batch was deposited in local banks in Georgia and Florida, and was used to pay for materials, labor and salaries. The other batch it is asserted, was brought to New York and deposited to the account of some one of the conspirators for division between them. All the drafts were drawn upon the New York Sub-Treasury, and were preserved by Assistant Treasurer C. N. Jordan, and upon the back of each was the receipt of the person who got the proceeds and the receipt of the bank or trust company through whom he collected.

Analysis by the experts takes up every check so deposited for collection. In the case of the checks deposited in New York institutions it is proved by the books of those institutions that the money was drawn out in thirds. In every one of these divisions Carter's share was $75 more than those of the others, presumably to cover his expenses from Savannah to this city and return. Carter's account with his brokers shows an investment in bonds shortly afterwards. Captain Carter's share of the transactions was $724,103.02 and the securities purchased by him foot up nearly $700,000. The dividends and coupons of these are shown by the bank records to have been regularly collected by Carter. The ownership of these securities is further fastened upon Carter by the fact that his annual personal disbursements, as shown by the stubs of his check books, grew from $4,000 in 1892 to $28,000 in 1896.

The extent of the profits provided by the methods for letting the government contracts pursued by Carter is indicated by the following figures taken from the expert's analysis accompanying the expenditures of the contractors on the work under the 1896 contracts, with the bills indorsed by the contractors for the work done:

Work done as per bills	$929,274.11
Total amount deposited in banks from which the cost of the work was paid	195,742.41
Net profit if bills had been paid by government	$733,531.70

Only $606,873.40 of this was paid to the contractors before the fraud was discovered. They have a suit against the government for the remaining $322,400.71.

THE GREAT CHINESE ARSENAL.

In the exhaustive account in the "New York Sun" of the march of Admiral Seymour's relief expedition, are found interesting details concerning the arsenal captured by the allies on their way back to Tien-Tsin.

Examination of the armory showed an astonishing amount of war material on hand. Seven guns had been taken on the walls. In the buildings more than sixty more were found. They were the most modern high-power rifles of all the smaller and medium sizes. There were 6, 9 and 12-pounders, 3.2-inch field guns, 4 and 4.7-inch rifles and some 6-inch guns. There were Mannlicher rifles and carbines literally by the thousand. There were boxes of swords and other accoutrements for officers and for cavalrymen, and there were buildings full to the top with ammunition of all sorts. There were millions of rounds for small arms and more supplies for the big guns than could be inventoried in weeks. The officers of the expedition were simply astounded at the extent of their capture and that it had been taken so easily.

In the enormous stock of small arm ammunition in the armory the men of the different nationalities found just what they wanted for themselves. The Germans at once restocked themselves with Mannlicher cartridges, and the British with Lee-Metford. The Americans, who had been armed with the Lee straight pull rifle, threw away their guns and supplied themselves with Mannlichers, which are not only much more effective, but also much less liable to get out of order. The Austrians with their Mannlichers and Mausers were easily resupplied, and so were the Italians and French. In fact, everybody found just what he wanted, just as if he were making requisition on his own arsenal.

When it came to preparations for defence there was just as great a supply. The first thing done was the destruction of the causeway, over which Major Johnson had charged and gained the first entry into the arsenal. This was done by the Germans, whose organization for the expedition had been so perfect that it had not forgotten a supply of gun cotton. They blew up the causeway, and then turned their attention to mounting guns on the wall. On the west wall, facing toward the open country, were swarms of Boxers, and Chinese soldiers could be seen all the time, ten Maxim machine guns were mounted. On the south wall there were half a dozen six-pounders with a 10-centimetre rifle at each corner. At each end of the east wall a 4.7 gun was mounted, with 10-centimetre rifles between them and machine guns scattered along. On the north wall the Americans mounted their own 3-inch field gun and some machine guns, with 4-inch and 4.7 rifles on either side of them. There was thus a large gun at every corner and several on each wall except the west. With the supply of ammunition for all the guns nothing short of a miracle could have wrested the arsenal from the allies. Some of the ponies that had been brought from Yang-Tsun were killed, and some mules caught in the vilage opposite the arsenal, also, for food. The sick and wounded were made as comfortable as possible, and the surgeons had opportunity to give each wound a pretty good examination and dressing. The wounded numbered nearly 200, and it was a great task to care for them.

While all this was going on the Chinese never ceased shelling from the fort at the north of the native city. But when the big guns were mounted the arsenal began to reply, and the Chinese had so little liking for their own medicine that they quit. Then, providentially again, according to Captain McCalla, there came up a severe sandstorm and no one could see to shell anybody. So for the later part of the afternoon of June 23 the overworked and hard-pressed little force had peace.

Early on the morning of June 25 the lookout reported that men in white tunics were approaching on the other side of the river. At 6 o'clock he was able to make out that they were Russian troops, and by 7 they were opposite the arsenal. Lieutenant Leonard, of the American Marine Corps, was the first to reach the arsenal. The men of the Seymour expedition lined the wall, and there was frantic cheering on both sides of the river for a few minutes. When the Admiral was asked if he was glad to be relieved he replied yes, he was "very pleased." It was Baden-Powell at Mafeking over again.

All the rest of that day was spent in getting ready for the march down to Tien-Tsin with the wounded. The relief force had brought stretchers and so the junks were abandoned, as they were much more likely to cause trouble and bring on an attack, necessitating following the river down through the worst part of the native city, where Boxers and soldiers swarmed. They threw away the breech-clocks of all the guns in the place except those mounted on the wall, reserving that work for the last thing before the start and then piled up the guns in heaps and built up great piles of wood around them ready for firing. Barrels of oil from the storehouses were poured over the wood to insure a hot and quick fire from which no gun could be rescued before it should be ruined.

All the buildings in the place were prepared for firing, and the ammunition was heaped up where it would be exploded without scattering the fires about the guns. It was estimated by the officers who had this work in charge that there was property worth £4,000,000 to be destroyed, representing nearly £40,000,000 in Chinese currency. And this terrible blow was to be delivered to the Chinese simply because they had been foolish enough to attack the Seymour column when they had not sufficient force to make good their work. If they had held off a little the column must have marched into their very stronghold, following the river as it was compelled to do with the junks full of sick and wounded.

In the afternoon the sick and wounded were transferred across the river again to be ready for an early start on the morning of June 26. The whole force except the arsenal guard followed, and before sunset the re-enforced column was ready for the last stage of the march. A detachment of Royal engineers was left in the arsenal to complete the arrangements for its destruction and start fires. Lieutenant Crofton, gun Lieutenant of H. M. S. Centurion, was in charge of the work.

Very early in the morning the fires were lighted, and as they were getting well under way the column started. It was 3 o'clock. As they marched away the smoke was rolling up in huge black clouds, and before they had gone far the explosions began to come to tell them that the work was being well carried out. It was a greater single capture and destruction than has been seen in any war for many years, and it was a harder blow to the Chinese than may be delivered again in this war until the presentation of the bill for final settlement of the damages wrought by it.

The march down to Tien-Tsin was unopposed in any way, but progress was very slow owing to the number of wounded and sick to be carried. There were nearly 200 of them, and it took always four men to a stretcher and sometimes eight. More than six hours was required for the march of about eight miles. The column came down along the railroad and passed through some of the country which, since then, the Chinese have occupied in great force, but not a shot was fired, and at 9.30 on the morning of June 26, Admiral Seymour and Captain McCalla re-entered the settlements of Tien-Tsin. They had been gone sixteen days, and in that time the war developed from an affair with a fanatical mob to a real, genuine war with a horde of well-equipped men, many thousands of them trained in the highest art of modern warfare. The relief of Pekin, which they had started out to effect, was not only not accomplished, but it was put off for many weeks.

Of course there was the highest praise for everybody connected with the expedition, but it did do an American good to hear the hearty way in which men and officers of all the other nationalities represented in the Seymour force, described the splendid action of the Americans. Captain McCalla may be justly proud of his men. It was the German who commanded a superbly organized and efficient force who said to him, "My God, Captain, your men not only fight, but they work." To a soldier there could be no higher praise. The British commander put into his official report some remarks about the conduct and efficiency of the Americans which will evoke some hearty cheering when they are made public as they will be by and by.

Captain McCalla was just as hearty in his praise of the actions of the British. And it was not alone the British who won his strong commendation. The Germans, he said, were fine men and had an almost perfect organization. The Japanese were also superbly organized and acquitted themselves well. No one will say that there was friction between organizations at any time during the expedition, but there are officers of several services who remark that it was noticeable that the Americans, British, Japanese and Germans could be relied upon always to act absolutely as one when unity was of paramount importance.

EXECUTION OF LIEUT. CORDUA.

Lieutenant Cordua, the Transvaal artillery officer, who was tried on charges of being implicated in the plot to kill British officers and abduct Lord Roberts, and who was convicted by a court presided over by Judge Godfrey, was shot, in accordance with the sentence, Aug. 26. The prisoner walked to the place assigned him unaided. He was not bound and he sat in a chair with his arms folded, facing the garden wall. He was cool and brave. The warders left him. The officer ordered the firing party to take up their arms for a volley. Then came the other necessary orders, and finally the one to fire. Lieutenant Cordua, who had arisen, fell dead. He was buried in a grave close by.

"Give up the keys of the city!" demanded the Commander-in-Chief of the allies.

"You got checkee?" asked the Corporal of the guard at Pekin.—Philadelphia North American.

NAVAL MILITIA, MASSACHUSETTS.

The tour of duty which the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts has just completed has in many ways been the most satisfactory in its history.

The Brigade assembled at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, and were quartered in tents for the week Aug. 11 to 18 inclusive. The U. S. S. Inca, Tug Confidence and ten cutters constituted the flotilla with the aid of which a series of drills afloat similar to the duties proposed by the Naval War College some years ago, were successfully carried out.

Every day found as large a proportion as could be accommodated on the water at drill or target practice afloat or firing at floating targets from the field guns on the beach. The remainder of the divisions were in the meantime having battalion drill in artillery or infantry.

All the field guns belonging to the Brigade comprising two 3-inch B. L. H. and six 1-inch R. F. Driggs-Schroeder were in constant use during the week and the target practice with them excellent.

All the divisions drew and cooked their own rations, with a most satisfactory result, particularly from a pecuniary point of view.

General Wellington, Commissary General of the Governor's staff, was with the brigade during the week and great credit is due to his efforts to make the messing arrangements a success.

Colonel Morgan of the Governer's Staff acted as inspector on the part of the State, and Lieutenant Steele, 7th Art., inspector representing the War Department. For some unexplainable reason no inspector was sent by the Navy Department, although the U. S. S. Amphitrite was anchored off the fort.

The following is the roster: Capt. Wm. E. McKay, Lieut.-Comdr. G. R. Buffington, Lieut.-Comdr. W. B. Edgar, Surg. G. A. Allen, Brigade Adjutant J. P. Parker, Chief Engineer F. B. Dowst, Ordnance Officer G. I. Jones, Brigade Paymaster H. D. Sears, Signal Officer W. S. Parker, Equipment Officer M. M. Cutts; H Division, Lieut. J. K. Dexter of Springfield; D Division, Ensign L. C. Felton of Boston; K Division, Lieut. E. P. Dodd of Boston; B Division, Lieut. C. H. Brigham of Boston; C Division, Lieut. C. H. Parker of Boston; E Division, Lieut. H. L. Smith of Lynn; A Division, Lieut. D. H. Sughrue of Boston; G Division, Lieut. A. E. Thomas of New Bedford; I Division, Lieut. R. P. Borden, of Fall River; F Division, Lieut. W. H. Beattie of Fall River.

The Torpedo division, Signal Corps and Engineer force assisted in their various capacities in the drills and were of material aid in making the exercises successful. On Wednesday, Aug. 15, Governor Crane visited the camp and was tendered a review.

Captain McKay is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts in demonstrating the usefulness and practicability of this kind of a tour of duty for naval militia.

TEXAS VOLUNTEER GUARD.

The Texas Volunteer Guard has had the good fortune to be permitted the luxury of camps of instruction this year, not because the legislature provided any funds, but because there were societies of citizens who were public-spirited enough to furnish grounds and subsistence and railroads generous enough to transport the troops free of charge. Four regimental camps have been held with varying results. The men have learned some much needed lessons, the officers have had profitable experience and the unprejudiced observer has become more than ever convinced that the only solution of the reserve problem in this country is to withdraw the Volunteer Guard from State control, place it under national control and let it be in fact as well as in name a National Guard. The system pursued in most States of permitting the men to elect their company officers, and then of permitting the line officers to elect their field officers, is a very pernicious one. Discipline is bound to suffer when an officer knows that his subordinates have it in their power to make or break him at will. Officers should be selected on account of their particular fitness for office and this desideratum will never be reached until a National Guard is no longer a dream but a pleasant reality. The Guard, however, while it possesses all the faults of the system may be said to have approached more closely to the conditions of our Regular Army this year than ever before. The old prize drill element which scorned a soldier"s real work in order to indulge in that kind of gambling known as interstate prize drilling is a thing of the past almost. Those who belong to this class will never be brought to believe that target practice, outpost duty, actual practice in movements used in campaigning under actual field conditions, can ever be the object of the gentleman soldier. The camps of instruction were generally successful, those regiments making the highest averages which possessed the fewest number of the aforesaid prize drill element. The principal features of the programme were target practice, company, battalion and regimental drill in close and extended order, outpost duty, advance and rear guards and small infantry and cavalry patrols, guard duty, of course, theoretical instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers, care of arms and uniforms. The Board of Inspectors has been particularly severe in its arraignment of company commanders for their evident carelessness with regard to the care of arms exercised by the men. It seems that the arms do not receive the care that should be bestowed upon them and that they soon become, in many instances, almost unserviceable, a contingency not contemplated by the Government when it issued them. This, and a disposition among the men, to be very slow in obeying orders seems to have been the only faults of a serious nature encountered. It is to be hoped that the legislature will appropriate sufficient money to provide camps of instruction in the future, as well as to furnish pay for officers and men who now give their time and trouble without remuneration of any kind.

TEXAS.

STATE TROOPS.

The 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, will send a rifle team to Sea Girt on Aug. 28 to participate in the matches during the annual meet of the New Jersey Rifle Association, to start on Aug. 31 and conclude on Sept. 8. The team will be managed by Lieut.-Col. R. Dorsey Coale. Troop A will also send a team to Sea Girt.

The official reports of the battalion inspections of the National Guard of the State at Mount Gretna, Aug. 8, recently reported, show that Col. Fred. E. Windsor's battalion, composed of Butler, Grove City, Greenville and Erie companies, which were recently assigned to the "gallant 16th" carried off the honors of the Encampment, beating all the other battalions of the State in executing 19 battalion movements in twelve minutes.—Pittsburgh "Gazette."

Girt.

The Second Annual Military Tournament at Long Branch, N. J., under the auspices of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, was a great success. Gov. Foster M. Voorhees and Gen. Bird Spencer were among those who occupied seats in the Governor's box. Governor Voorhees reviewed the troops at six o'clock. There were many interesting features on the program. The exhibition drill by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., Brevet-Major David Wilson, commanding, was cheered to the echo. A sham battle between New York and New Jersey troops on the lawn in front of the West End Hotel took place in the morning. Asst.-Adjt. General O'Donohue had charge of the military program, and is highly praised on all sides for the manner in which it was carried out, and for his care of the visiting troops.

The 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., Brevet Major Wilson, will establish "Camp Reilly," (named in honor of the late Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th U. S. Art., died at Pekin, China, on the 17th inst.), at Van Cortlandt Park, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 1. Sunday, Sept. 2, mounted drill at 8.30 and 2.30 P. M. Monday, Sept. 3, review, inspection and muster, at 10 A. M. The officers will be pleased to welcome their friends during the encampment.

CONNECTICUT.

The annual encampment of the Connecticut National Guard was held at the State Camp at Niantic, Aug. 20-25, inclusive, and was the hardest working and most satisfactory camp ever held. The brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th regiments, infantry, Battery A, light artillery, machine gun battery, signal corps and one separate company (colored) numbered about 2,600 men, a gain of over 400 over last year.

The entire brigade was uniformed in khaki, which was worn at the drills. Rations were issued in bulk and were cooked on buzzacotts by the company cooks. The troops were fed in an eminently satisfactory manner, a number of articles in addition to the Army ration being issued. Indeed the commissary and quartermaster departments of the Connecticut National Guard in system, promptness and business-like methods are equal to like departments in the Regular Army.

Guard duty was excellent, a guard being posted around each regiment. The policing of the camp was equal to any ever seen in any camp, it was perfect, owing to the efficiency of the field and regimental officers of the day.

Regimental parades and reviews could hardly be better. Trooping the colors was a frequent ceremony, which was performed in a most commendable manner.

The extended order drill which was done by battalions acting alone on the offensive on broken ground was the most useful and practical drill which has ever been ordered. The ground used was about 800 yards in length, running up a steep hill and across the crest, cut up by numerous stone walls, rocks and clumps of trees. One regiment did the drill very well, one excellently, and one poorly. The battalion of the 1st regiment, in which Captain Valentine commanded the fighting line, advanced to the attack splendidly, the advances by rushes being superb. The officers, as a whole, were evidently weak in field work, especially map reading. The advance guard of two regiments took the wrong road in an inexcusable manner.

The health of the men was never so good, and they consumed one-fourth more meat daily than last year, which was doubtless due to the suppression of the use of intoxicating liquors in the camp. The extravagant use and entertainment with liquor had long been a crying evil at the camp but previous commanders have feared to attempt its suppression.

Following the custom in Regular and Volunteer camps and the camps of New York and Massachusetts, General Frost, brigade commander, forbid the possession or use of intoxicants in or within one mile of the camp. The order resulted in the practical suppression of the use of liquor. Co. F, 2d regiment (New Haven Greys), and Co. B, 1st, violated the order and both were summarily dealt with. Co. F's street was searched twice, and although beer was found it was not under such circumstances as to ensure a conviction, therefore no trial was ordered. The company was without a captain. The lieutenants had two sessions with the brigade commander, the result of which is not known.

In Co. B, 1st, the 1st sergeant was arrested in his tent with two bottles of whiskey and seventeen bottles of lager beer. With him were the quartermaster sergeant and a duty sergeant of Co. G, 1st. They were tried by a Field Officers' Court and the 1st sergeant was fined $3, the quartermaster sergeant $2 and the duty sergeant acquitted, affording a conspicuous example of the difficulty of securing an adequate sentence for offenders tried before a court composed of a field officer of their own regiment.

A sentence of reduction to the ranks and a fine of $10 would not have been too much.

The camp was ably commanded by Brigadier-General Frost, who has an able and working staff, affording an agreeable contrast to the policy of suppression of the brigadier now being pursued in New York.

"CONN."

G. A. R. TO THE PRESIDENT.

Chicago, Aug. 30.

President William McKinley:

The thirty-fourth national encampment acknowledges the receipt of congratulations of their comrade, William McKinley, the President of the United States, and sends greeting to him, assuring him of the great honor they feel in having a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic as the Chief Executive of the nation, knowing that the flag that he followed in the dark days of the republic will still be held in honor and glory. The comradeship of the war still binds together the men of the 60's in a loyalty and patriotism that proved an inspiration to thousands of the fathers, and rallied them to the defense of the country in the hour of danger, and led by Comrade MacArthur in the Philippine Islands and Comrade Chaffee in China, they are nobly maintaining the honor, the glory and the dignity of the nation. Regretting that important public duties have prevented your attendance at the encampment, we, however, convey to you, as President of the United States, our personal greeting and regard.

By order of the encampment.

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.

Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General.

Adj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin in the letter to which we referred recently said: "Militarism is new to us and the country. This indictment is so new and novel that it cannot be wondered at if it arrests our attention and in a sense is made personal to each and every one of us. The American soldier has been fair and considerate in his judgment of all things. He has always stood for the defense of good government and the liberty of all the people. You ask me about a volunteer army. Without a volunteer army our greatest victories could never have been won. Without volunteers pages of our history that challenge the admiration of the world never would have been written. There never was a more thorough volunteer army than our Regulars. Every officer and every enlisted man seeks the military service of his own accord."

The passage by the Senate of Chili of a law requiring compulsory military service has excited great alarm in the other South American States who fear that they will be compelled to follow this example. El. Pais, of Buenos Ayres, says: "The compulsory military service tends to convert a whole country into a barracks and subordinate to the exigencies of a powerful military organization all other social, political and economical considerations. It is a calamity to be excused only by the necessities of national defence. South America will be indebted for that calamity to Chili, whose conduct is an evident menace to all her neighbors.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Aug. 28.

Wounded:—July 1, Legaspi, Luzon, Co. I, 47th Vol. Inf., Randall McClellen, wounded in back, moderate; July 4, Co. H, 47th Vol. Inf., William Russell, wounded in arm, serious; Grover C. Sweet, wounded in arm, slight; John R. Keeble, wounded in shoulder, serious; July 6, Ezra L. Van Orden, wounded in buttock, slight; June 30, Leon, Panay, Co. I, 26th Vol. Inf., Charles L. Fish, wounded in arm, serious; Sergt. Herbert Spencer, wounded in hip, slight.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Aug. 27.

Following deaths have occurred since last report:

Dysentery.—Aug. 19, Co. D, 22d Vol. Inf., James Talley; Aug. 11, Co. K, 13th Inf., Arthur J. Swick; Aug. 18, Co. E, 13th Inf., Adolph T. Reyer; Co. C., 46th Vol. Inf., Charles P. Linderbeck; Co. L, 26th Vol. Inf., Michael Fallon; Aug. 15, Co. C, 22d Inf., Irwin S. Lowe; Aug. 8, Co. A, 26th Vol Inf., Romeo Lepage; Aug. 21, Co. K, 3d Inf., William S. Kent; Co. E, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Sergt. Marshall S. Greene; Aug. 20, Co. D, 42d Vol. Inf., Irving W. Hale; Co. B, 37th Vol. Inf., William Ceaser; Aug. 14, Co. D, 6th Inf., Charles F. Ellis; Aug. 17, Band, 46th Vol. Inf., William E. Belding.

Sprue.—Aug. 23, Co. C, 23d Vol. Inf., Monticue Steelman. Drowned.—Aug. 20, Co. B, 41st Vol. Inf., worthy Warner, Joseph P. Sinclair; Aug. 23, Co. C, 24th Inf., Sergt. Henry Giles; Aug. 17, Co. L, 30th Vol. Inf., Frank E. Coleman. Variola.—July 13, Co. F, 43d Vol. Inf., Corp. John E. Whitehead. Typhoid fever.—Aug. 9th, Co. L, 19th Inf., Lewis E. Thompson; Aug. 21, Co. A, 48th Vol. Inf., Ernest Rice; Aug., 23, Co. A, 46th Vol. Inf., Corp. Roy L. Osborn. Undertermined.—Aug. 18, Co. M, 38th Vol. Inf., Charles A. Cowan. Syphillis.—Aug. 19, Co. M, 45th Vol. Inf., Walter Rice. Appendicitis.—July 22, Co. F, 19th Inf., Sergt. George McAlvey. Heart disease.—July 29, Troop I, 11th Vol. Cav., Joseph Ghant. Abscess liver.—July 30, Co. G, 19th Inf., Andrew Newman. Uraemia.—Aug. 16, Troop A, 11th Vol. Cav., William Joseph. Extensive skin burn.—Aug. 22, Troop C, 4th Cav., cook, George W. Graft. Nephritis.—Aug. 12, Contract nurse Helen D. Cochran. Died from wounds received in action.—July 3, Co. A, 34th Inf., Corp. William Preston. Tuberculosis.—Aug 16, Co. F, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Sergt. Joseph A. Drouin. Malarial fever.—July 31, Co. M, 19th Inf., William H. Walters.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.

Freight Transport Belgian King for Manila via Honolulu, carried as cabin passengers thirteen Acting Assistand Surgeons, and nine female hospital nurses, full capacity of cabin. She sailed at noon to-day.

SHAFTER.

Manila, Aug. 29.

Killed.—Aug. 24, Panquil, Luzon, Co. L, 37th Vol. Inf., Thomas Johnson; Corp. Thomas A. Otomle; San Mateo, Luzon, Co. D, 27th Vol. Inf., Corp. William D. C. Clintsman; Aug. 17, Salvacien, Luzon, 45th Vol. Inf., Capt. William Brown.

Wounded.—Aug. 24, Panquil, Luzon, Co. I, 27th Vol. Inf., Corp. Robert J. Webster, wounded in abdomen, serious; Co. L, 27th Vol. Inf., William F. Martin, wounded in shoulder, moderate; Aug. 17, Salvacien, Co. C, 45th Vol. Inf., Mark J. Chaffee, wounded inn foot, slight; Aug. 15, Villavaja, Co. H, 23d Vol. Inf., 2d Lieut. William M. True, wounded in leg above knee, slight; John Rantburn, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Aug. 23, Sariaya, Co. F, 30th Vol. Inf., Corp. William M. Lash, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Aug. 20, Pagsanaman, Luzon, Troop G, 11th Vol. Cav., Charles Asselitine, wounded in thigh, serious. Troop A, 11th Vol. Cav., Corp. Joseph C. Hertwick, wounded in buttock, slight; Ira A. Euston, wounded in leg below knee, moderate.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, August 27.

Kintuck left Seattle 11:30 p. m. on the 25th, McHarg, Quartermaster, in charge, with 817 horses and mules. Nineteen ambulances, 137 wagons, large stores of forage, harness and wagon train supplies, 102 transportation employees.

SHAFTER.

Manila, Aug. 31

Killed near Villa Vieja, Luzon, Aug. 28, Henry N. Way, 2d lieutenant, 4th Inf.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30.

Transport Thomas arrived last night carrying Majors Dent, 24th; Regan, 9th Inf.; Keleher and Gambrill, paymasters; Capts. Thurston, 16th; Bookmiller, Noyes and Schoeffel, 9th Inf.; Chaplains Miller, McKinnon and Allensworth, Lieut. Connor, Engineers; Lawton, 9th; Montgomery, 34th; Power, 43d; Rodney and Kennedy, 27th; Rifenberick, 16th; Mann, 26th; Mobley, 45th; Mohr, 29th; five medical officers, 87 discharged soldiers, 260 sick soldiers, 31 prisoners.

Deaths during voyage as follows: Corp. Frank L. Strecker, E, 1st Art., Aug. 26; Pvts. George N. Baggerly, H, 43d, Aug. 7; Thomas D. Drummond, A 29th, Aug. 8; Moses R. Baxter, D, 30th, Aug. 8; Edward A. Shellhaus, K, 21st Aug. 30; Henry Purcell, K, 17th, Aug. 31, and Eugene Land, C, 29th Inf., Aug. 24. All of chronic dysentery.

SHAFTER.

Vienna, Aug. 31.

Mr. William McKinley, President of the United States:

Most heartily do I thank you, Mr. President, for your kind attention and your good wishes which I fully reciprocate, earnestly desiring your happiness and the prosperity of the United States.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, Franz Josef, Wein:

I congratulate your Majesty on the auspicious occasion of your seventieth birthday and pray that you may long continue to guide the destinies of your peoples, for whom my countrymen cherish sincere friendship and esteem.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

This year's Bisley Meeting has been remarkable in several respects. The new rules enforcing the standing position at 200 yards, and the kneeling at 500 yards, have been met by a general protest in the form of reduced entries. It seems rather that rifle shots, who have acquired some proficiency in shooting under conditions that leave plenty of scope for the exercise of skill and judgment, do not care to compete under conditions where the elements of chance are likely to take the place of skill.

The sporting rifle competition did not contain much material for original comment, except in the matter of Mr. MacNaughton's new double rifle. The construction of this weapon was fully described in the patent column of our issue of last month. A double-barrelled .303 rifle, which will make good shooting at 500 yards, is, in our opinion, a great novelty, and one conferring great honor on the Edinburgh gunmaker who has worked it out. In ordinary double rifles it is the rigid attachment of the rib which checks expansion and throws the bullets in a line divergent from the axis of the barrel. In MacNaughton's rifle this is got over by fastening the barrels at breech and muzzle only, the intermediate length being free to expand as the bullet passes down the barrel, without the complications of a rigid connection with the rib.

The Smith and Wesson was favored with a number of well-deserved successes. Mr. Wesson and Mr. Axtell, of the parent Company in the States, were both present, and the latter especially shot marvelously well As the "Times" remarked, the only reason why he did not win the revolver aggregate was because he did not enter for it. The chief interest of the Webley revolver, apart from the target successes of the ordinary type, was that the Fosbery-Webley Automatic Revolver was, for the first time to our knowledge, in actual public use. This self-loader obtained many successes, and won favorable comment from many who tried it.—"Arms and Explosives."

ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA.

According to the "Militar Wochenblatt," the forces at the immediate disposal of the Powers in China, or on the way thither, amount in round numbers to 115,000 men, 311 guns and 36 machine quick-firing guns. This estimate includes 23,000 men, with 80 field and 90 machine guns at Tien-Tsin and Taku on July 1; 20,000 men, with 32 guns in the Liao-Tung peninsula; in Kiao-Chau, 1,600 men, 16 field guns, 12 heavy guns and 6 machine guns; in all 43,000 men. On Aug. 1 there were on the way to China from Germany, France and the Indies 15,000 men, with 28 guns and 11 machine guns, as well as part of a flying division on its way from Japan. In addition, an aggregate of 57,000 men and 144 guns were being despatched, viz., from Germany, 11,344 men and 30 guns; from Japan, 16,000 men and 36 guns; from Russia, 20,000 men and 48 guns; and from France, America and Italy together, 10.000 men with 30 guns. Altogether, therefore, the forces available for the struggle with China amount to 16,000 Germans, 12,000 English, 6.500 French, 50,000 Russians, 21,000 Japanese, 7,000 Americans, 2,000 Italians and 170 Austrians, 311 guns and 36 machine guns, the total of men thus being 114,670.

WHEN GENERAL CHAFFEE HAD YELLOW FEVER.

(From the Havana Post.)

General Chaffee's position as commander of the American forces in China recalls to Mississippians the fact that he was stationed in that State during the civil war. He was in command of the Federal troops in Mississippi. For a while General Chaffee was at Oxford, but as the situation around Jackson became more trying he took up his post in that city. In a short while he was stricken down with an attack of yellow fever that he and his friends were convinced would prove fatal. An Episcopal minister, Rev. Mr. Carnahan, was sent for to make the dying soldier's peace with the world.

The minister read several Scriptural passages and then knelt beside the sick officer's cot in prayer. At that juncture several soldiers outside the tent engaged in a quarrel and became so boisterous that the minister's invocation was interrupted. The supposedly dying soldier raised himself on one elbow and demanded of one of the subalterns in waiting that he maintain quiet while the parson was praying. Rev. Mr. Carnahan finished his prayer and, receiving the thanks of Chaffee, left him. But the gallant officer did not die. He regained his health and made a host of friends among the best citizens of Mississippi by the justice and fairness of his course.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The London "Sun" calls the Prime Minister of England severely to account because of his declaration in a speech to the Primrose League, that "the defence of the country is not the business of the War Office or of the Government but of the people themselves." It also accuses the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, with deliberately deceiving the people, in demanding for the Navy, upon plea of imperative necessity, money which he does not spend, the money unexpended for construction amounting in three years to $13,500,000. While the British naval construction, said to be necessary by the First Lord of the Admiralty every year, is not done, foreign Governments have their warships constructed in British yards without difficulty or delay.

Touching on another point the "Sun" says: "The following is an extract from an elaborate minute written by a noodle who was the First Lord of the Admiralty in 1830, in reply to a request that a steamer might be employed for the conveyance of mails between Malta and the Ionian Islands. Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, M. P., Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, and John Wilson Croker, M. P., were among his colleagues: 'They felt it their bounden duty, upon national and professional grounds, to discourage, to the utmost of their ability, the employment of steam vessels, as they considered that the introduction of steam was calculated to strike a fatal blow to the naval supremacy of the Empire; and to concede to the request preferred would be simply to let in the thin end of the wedge and would unquestionably lead to similar demands being made upon the Admiralty from other departments.' Compare Lord Melville's refusal to consider the question of steam with Mr. Goschen's refusal to consider submarine boats, and you will have an idea of the intellectual continuity of the political controllers of the Royal Navy."

Not only has England too few ships, as this writer declares, but many of those on the naval list are not safe. Eight ships of the Royal Sovereign class, two ships of the Centurion class, and seven ships of the Admiral class are to-day fitted with wooden decks of three-inch Dantzig fir laid direct on the beams with no plating underneath. The fire mains to be relied on for extinguishing the inevitable fire are exposed and would be shot away in action. Officer after officer has strongly represented the facts without effect. Admiral after admiral has vainly endeavored to procure a change.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Schedule for Week Ending September 1, 1900.

Aug. 27, Monday, 9:30, conference on war charts and main problem; 11:45, "Spanish-American diplomacy," Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N. Aug. 28, Tuesday, 9:30, all committees, main problem; 11:45, "Coast defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U .S. N. Aug. 29, Wednesday, 9:30, committees 1 and 3, preparation for strategic situation, committees 2 and 4, war games; 11:45, "Coast defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. Aug. 30, Thursday, 9:30, committtees 1 and 3, preparation for strategic situation, committees 2 and 4, tactical studies; 11:45, "Coast defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. Aug. 31, Friday, 9:30, committees 1 and 3, preparation for strategic situation, committees 2 and 4, war games, interior waters; 11:45, "Coast defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. Sept. 1, Saturday, 9:30, Strategic situation.

Schedule for week ending Sept. 8, 1900:

Holiday.—4th, Tuesday.

3d, Monday, 9:30.—Discussion of the solutions of International Law Situations. 10:30.—All committees, Main Problem. 11:45.—"Coast Defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. 5th Wednesday, 9:30.—All committees, Main Problem. 11:45.—"Coast Defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. 6th, Thursday, 9:30.—Committees 1 and 3, War games, interior waters. Committees 2 and 4, preparation for strategic situation. 11:45.—"Coast Defense," Capt. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. 7th, Friday, 9:30.—Committees 1 and 3, War games, interior waters. Committees 2 and 4, preparation for strategic situation. 11:45.—"War," Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N. 8th, Saturday, 9:30.—Strategic situation.

TRIAL OF THE ALABAMA.

An unofficial account of the trial of the U. S. battleship Alabama over the measured course between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise on Aug. 28 shows that she made in her run of 4 hours over the 33-knot course an average of 17 knots. The official figures, it is expected, will vary very little from those given above. The vessel made one knot in excess of her contract speed, and her engines worked, it is said, beautifully. The weather was perfect, with no swell, and little wind. Mr. Edwin S. Cramp, who was on board representing his firm, who built the Alabama, is quoted as saying that not a drop of water was used upon any journal and live steam was not used in any of the receivers. The run was really a fair, every day possibility. The tactical diameter of the turn made by the ship was 700 to 800 feet, a remarkable curve for a ship nearly 400 feet long. He said that the boilers maintained a steam pressure of 180 pounds to the square inch, even blowing off for an extended period during the run. An approximate horse-power of 11,500 pounds was developed. The screw revolution averages for the port engine were 115.8 to the minute on the run north, and 114.8 on the return trip, while the starboard engine averaged respectively 114.8 and 113.2. The entire average of the port engine was 115.3, and of the starboard engine 114. Together they averaged 114.6 over the entire course. The Alabama returned to the yards of the Cramps at Philadelphia, where she will be completed in some minor details and turned over to the Government in a few weeks.

Reports to the Navy Department of the high rate of speed developed by the Alabama during her trial trip, have created much enthusiasm among the officials. Rear Admiral Rodgers, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, on Aug. 29, wired the Department as follows:

Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1900.

Preliminary trial Alabama completed. Uncorrected speed 17 knots. Alabama dismissed from further attendance; also, station vessels.

RODGERS.

This was supplemented later by a despatch from Chief Engineer Perry which said:

"Alabama easily made seventeen knots, without driving or mishap of any kind."

In consequence of these favorable reports F. W. Hackett, Acting Secretary of the Navy, sent the following telegram of congratulation to the builders:

Washington, Aug. 29, 1900.

William Cramp & Sons,
Philadelphia.

The Department congratulates you on the excellent performance of the Alabama.

F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

E Hough, who gave a good picture of the rough life in the West in his "Story of the Cowboy," pursues his delineations of existence on the plains with "The Girl at the Halfway House" (D. Appleton & Co., New York), a story that is directly, incisively told, Mexicans, Indians, Army officers and plainsmen being mingled with the skill of the trained writer.

Cyrus Townsend Brady continues his series of American Revolutionary stories with his "Grip of Honor" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), a tale of Paul Jones, America's first naval hero. Interest in the story is enhanced by the recent efforts to locate the grave of Paul Jones in Paris, preliminary to removing the remains for honorable sepulture in the land he did so much to make free. Mr. Brady has a fondness for placing his heroes between love and duty and in this delicate and interesting situation he puts them early in his stories so that the romantic flavor begins almost at the very first pages.

Irving Bacheller whose "Master of Silence" first revealed his talents as a story teller gives us a tale of life in Northern New York, which he calls the "north country," in his "Eben Holden," just published by the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston. It is a picture of the growth of a lad in the hospitable home of a farmer and his successes in life including a hero's halo in the battle of Bull Run. Horace Greeley figures in the pages as a patron of the young man and other characters famous in the Civil War period stand out in the narration.

"Pine Knot" is a story of Kentucky life, by William E. Barton, author of "A Hero in Homespun," etc. It is illustrated by F. T. Merrill, and published by D. Appleton & Co. When the books are noted which help to record and illustrate the history of Kentucky at the time of the Civil War, "Pine Knot" will be found among them, for it gives a convincing story of life in the mountains near the Tennessee line at that time. The plot is not a great one and the dialect is far from agreeable, but the people of the mountains are many of them very real and the book presents a graphic picture of a phase of life that is well worth chronicling as one of the primitive conditions of American development. Kentucky was always a State with very strongly marked character of its own and her position at the time of the Civil War was one which tried the souls of her mountaineers who were deeply attached to the Union, for Kentucky was as loyal as the stone she sent to Washington Monument represents her to be. That stone is inscribed with the words "Kentucky—She was the first State to enter the Union after the adoption of the Constitution and will be the last to leave." The story of "Pine Knot" is one of the beginning of the war time and chronicles many a quaint custom and phrase of the Kentucky mountain districts. It is worth reading by those who like to go back to that period, for it is written with sincere purpose and reads like a true tale.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions just issued shows a total of 45,344 names added to the rolls during the year ending June 30, 1900. As 43,334 are dropped the net increase is 2,010. The probabilities are that the new legislation enacted by the present Congress will result in a large increase in the number of pensioners and in the annual cost of the pension roll during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1899, was 991,519. The annual cost of pensions was $131,534,544, a decrease of $83,417. The average annual cost of all pensions fell from 132.74 to $132.39. The average annual cost of pensions granted on account of service in the war with Spain decreased from $196.53 to $169.10. This is still a high average as compared with the rates paid other pensioners, but it will probably soon conform to the general average of pensioners on the roll. There are pensioned 742,787 soldiers whose service has been rendered since March 4, 1861, and of this number 430,657, or 58 per cent., are pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890.

THE MIDVALE COMPANY PROTESTS.

The Midvale Steel Company has entered a protest to Secretary Long on the rejection of its armor plate bid by Acting Secretary Hackett. Bids were submitted by the protestant, by the Carnegie Steel Company and by the Bethlehem Iron Company. These bids were opened Aug. 10; all rejected and new proposals were asked. The Carnegie and the Bethlehem companies submitted identical bids. Each offered to supply 15,000 tons of Krupp armor at $445 and $45 royalty per ton; 3800 tons of Harveyized armor at $400 and $11.20 royalty per ton; 1150 tons of armor, not face hardened, at $400 per ton.

The Midvale bid was upon a sliding scale. With an award of 31,000 tons of Krupp armor it promised a price of $438 per ton. Should it be awarded a contract for 20,000 tons of armor the price would be $442 per ton, and this was the least amount for which it would accept a contract. The first three companies promised to commence delivery within six months of the date of contract; the Midvale Company could not begin delivery before 26 months after such date.

The protest contends that the Midvale Steel Company is a responsible corporation and that it made its bid in good faith. Its proposal was the lowest in price. It alleges that the Government for a long time has been trying to break down the armor trust, but now that it has an opportunity for a successful move it fails to grasp it. To insist upon rejecting the Midvale bid the protestant declares would be tantamount to excluding from the field a new firm willing to supply and capable of supplying the amount and kind of armor required by this Government.

The Midvale Company suggests that it be given a contract for all but 7200 tons of the armor needed for the Maine class of ships and that new proposals for this be asked by the Department. By re-advertising for bids on the whole amount the protest says the older companies will have the advantage of knowing the bid of the Midvale Company, which the protest says is unfair.

The whole matter will be referred to Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and upon his report Secretary Long will base his reply. Should he sustain Assistant Secretary Hackett the Midvale Company will lay the question before the President.

It was a theory of the late General Casey, C. E., that the asphalt pavement of Washington added very much to the heat of the city. According to the Chicago "Times-Herald," Dr. A. J. Schafhirt, proprietor of a drug store at North Capitol and H streets, fried an egg on the asphalt pavement in front of his pharmacy shortly before noon. The egg was done to the turning point in seven and a half minutes after it was broken on the concrete. It was then turned over, as a cook flaps a pancake, and was thoroughly cooked within ten minutes. A little negro who was among the witnesses of the trick asked for the egg after it had gone the rounds of curious bystanders and ate it with evident relish. A hundred or more employees of the Government printing office, which is close by, watched the pharmacist oversee the egg-frying act.

The expenditures of Britain and France in dollars on their naval service since 1870, and of Russia and Germany since 1880, have been as follows:

	1871-1880	1881-1890	1891-1900
Britain	546,082,460	661,083,820	1,037,068,525
France	178,313,340	359,069,285	860,670,100
Russia	not known	not known	530,288,215
Germany ..	not known	not known	251,702,750

The average of Britain during the last decade has been $103,706,850, and of France and Russia together $86,067,010. Adding Germany the total of the three kingdoms has been $111,237,225.

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Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT COSTS.

The appropriations made at the last session of Congress as officially reported amount to a total of $710,150,862.88, as follows:

Agricultural	$4,023,500.00
Army	114,220,095.55
Diplomatic	1,117,168.76
District of Columbia	7,577,369.31
Fortifications	7,383,628.00
Indian	8,817,889.24
Legislative	24,175,652.53
Military Academy	674,306.67
Naval	65,140,916.67
Pension	145,245,230.00
Post Office	113,658,238.75
River and Harbor	560,000.00
Sundry Civil	65,319,915.45
Deficiency appropriations	15,688,330.61
Miscellaneous appropriations	3,802,301.34
Permanent appropriations	132,712,220.00
Grand total	$710,150,862.88

In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for increase of the naval establishment and for various works throughout the country requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of $58,440,374.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

(From the Washington Post.)

"The Eads jetties, in the South pass of the Mississippi delta, are now ready to be taken over by the Government," said Mr. Estill McHenry, of St. Louis, one of the administrators of the Eads estate, at the Raleigh last night. "The twenty years that the contractor was required to keep twenty-six feet of water flowing through the South pass have now expired, and every condition of the contract has been complied with. By the terms of the recent act of Congress the Government may assume control of the works by paying over to the Eads estate the $500,000 yet remaining of the contract price. This will be done as soon as a purchase price for the plant has been agreed upon and other details cleared up. It is not likely that any obstacles will come in the way of a final settlement, as it is provided that the price to be paid for the plant, which is outside the contract price for building the jetties, is to be fixed by arbitration in case of a failure to agree.

"The Mississippi jetties are among the gigantic engineering feats of the world, costing in the neighborhood of $50,000,000, and making a 26-foot channel out of a stream where there was formerly but eight feet of water. This has made of New Orleans a port for the largest kind of ocean-going vessels, where otherwise only the smallest of craft could have crossed the bars.

"The Eads jetties, however, while they are up to the specifications of the contract, will not meet the needs of the future. They are already building vessels that draw thirty feet of water. It is now proposed that the Government shall build jetties in the Southwest pass that will make of it a channel with water for even larger than 30-foot draught vessels. The Southwest pass has now only about eight feet of water, the silt the Mississippi brings down having filled up eight feet of it since the Eads jetties were built twenty years ago."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

On July 11, the revenue cutter McCulloch, 1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson temporarily commanding, fell in with the steamer Nome City, partially disabled, and towed her to Port Townsend. The McCulloch overtook the Nome City late in the evening, observed that she was making almost no headway, and was under sail, even having a boat sail rigged up to increase her speed. An international code signal was flying, but it could not be read. The McCulloch ran down and spoke her, found that she was bound from Cape Nome to Portland and that she had lost three blades of her propeller on July 5 and could make but little headway. She was 255 miles from Cape Flattery and the captain asked the McCulloch to tow him to Portland or to Astoria. This Lieutenant Thompson declined to do, but offered to tow her to Port Townsend. The passengers, among whom were several women, cheered heartily as the hawser was run, and the McCulloch started ahead with her tow. Had bad weather came on before the Nome was picked up she would have been at the mercy of the wind and sea.

The Manila "American" of June 21 said that among the 80 prisoners sent to the United States on the transport Hancock was John W. Walsh, alias J. T. Roberts, who was to serve a sentence of three years for desertion. He is about 26 years of age and claims to be an English subject. He served in the English army as a drummer. He was sent to India, and later was transferred and sent to Africa. He went to South Africa and became one of the famous Jameson raiders. Then he came to Boston and enlisted in the 20th U. S. Infantry. Tired of being a private, Walsh accepted the offer of a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Filipino Army and deserted. When the native army collapsed Walsh returned to Manila and with remarkable effrontery joined the 30th Vol Inf. as a trumpeter under the name of John F. Roberts. He did some excellent work with this regiment and was well thought of until F company reached Lucban in the province of Tabayas where Roberts met some of his former insurgent friends and commenced furnishing them information in regard to the movement of the American troops. Captain Kerrick made an investigation. A watch was placed upon Roberts and he was heard to inform a native that a move would be made upon the town of Mauban that night. He was immediately placed under arrest and a short time afterwards he made a complete confession. At his trial a plea that Walsh was of unsound mind was brought in, and it is believed that this was one of the causes of the court being so lenient with him as to sentence him to only three years confinement.

Our practice has been to spell the name of China's northern capital Pekin, but in reply to a letter of inquiry Chinese Minister Wu, at Washington, declares for Peking as the preferable English orthography. The United States Board on Geographical Names in its report published last May, spelled the name Pekin, parenthetically pronouncing against a final "g." Possibly Minister Wu, despite his knowledge of English, has still the Oriental fondness for the nasal "ng," which appears so frequently as the favorite terminology in the names of Chinese cities, as may be seen by consulting the excellent map we published in our issue of Aug. 11.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba and China where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The Post Office Department will send all mail for China via San Francisco to Nagasaki, where it will be separated, and that intended for soldiers in the Philippines will be sent to Manila, and that for soldiers in the Chinese service will be forwarded to Taku and distributed to Tien-Tsin and elsewhere. Mark the letter "China, via San Francisco."

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., $1; 5 to 10 lbs., $1.50; 10 to 25 lbs.; $2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

Steamers of Pacific Mail S. S. Company sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokahama and Hong Kong, as follows: China, Sept. 6; Doric, Sept. 15; Nippon Maru, Sept. 22; City of Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2; Coptic, Oct. 10; American Maru, Oct. 17; City of Pekin, Oct. 26; Gaelic, Nov. 3.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco for Honolulu as follows: Mariposa, Sept. 5; Moano, Oct. 3; Alameda, Oct. 31.

Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, Sept. 10; Empress of India, Oct. 8; Empress of Japan, Nov. 5. For Honolulu the Warrimo of the Canadian Pacific Line leaves Vancouver Sept. 21, and the Miowera Oct. 19.

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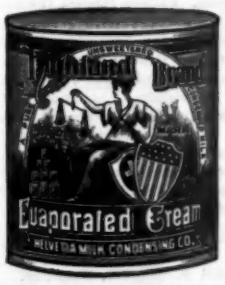

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THE KIND THAT SCHLEY AND DEWEY USE.

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FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.
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Used by the principal Steamship Lines. TELEPHONE, 585 BROAD.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
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ARMY and NAVY
For over Seventy-five years. . . .
Samples, price and self-measurement blanks sent on application.

THE CUBAN DRY DOCK.

The Cuban Financier says: "The announcement that the Spanish Dry Dock here, now that it has been purchased by the United States Government from the Madrid authorities, is to be removed from Cuba to Pensacola, Florida, comes as a big disappointment to the shipping interests of Havana and this island in general. That the American government requires such a dock at some convenient point upon the Southern seaboard or Gulf Coast, cannot be denied; but the growing demand for docking facilities here should also be considered. Besides, Pensacola would be an inconvenient place for it, to all concerned, owing to the fact that the ridiculously rigid Florida quarantine would prevent Cuban craft from using the dock a great portion of the year and likewise delay and trouble even American warships in the Gulf or Caribbean which might need to go upon the marine ways for urgent repairs. The treacherous, shifting sands of Pensacola bar and little depth of the water inside, as compared with the port of Havana, should also be taken into account.

"If the dock be removed from Havana, it should be located at Dry Tortugas; for, even though sent to Porto Rico, the removal would be a great blow to the hopes of Cuban shipowners, who have all along been led to believe that it would be left undisturbed—after being purchased for account of the State and paid for from Cuban Insular funds."

In a letter to Miss Fitchett, of Hampton College, Hampton, Va., Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee says: "Use my name in your references, for I hear nothing but praise for the college."

Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D. C., announce the following patents issued August 21: Ammunition box, W. H. Daly; propellers upon their shafts. Means for securing ship's screw, J. W. Fowler; torpedo, electrically operated submarine, P. C. F. Hoffman.

Mothers give Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to children for looseness of bowels.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—RAINNIE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1900. A. A. Surg. Irvin E. Bennett, U. S. A., to Miss Lillian Richard Rainnie.

DIXON—SEARS.—At Darlington, Oklahoma, Aug. 15, 1900. Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 8th Cav., to Miss Delia M. Sears.

KETCHUM—JOHNSON.—At Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1900. Dr. Frank B. Ketchum, son of the late Major H. H. Ketchum, U. S. A., retired, to Miss Mabel C. Johnson.

PEARSON—STOW.—At Delaware, O., August 18, Miss Mary Blanche Pearson, daughter of Chap. W. H. Pearson, U. S. A., to Mr. Geo. W. Stow.

SMITH—JONES.—At St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 14, Lieut. C. B. Smith, 8th U. S. Inf., to Miss Anna Gertrude Jones.

DIED.

BECK.—At Passaic, N. J., Aug. 23, 1900, Bertha Falk, wife of Col. W. Butler Beck, U. S. A., retired, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Falk of Racine College, Wis. Funeral services and interment at Williamsport, Pa.

CARPENTER.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 24, 1900, Mrs. Anna B. Carpenter, widow of Rear-Admiral Charles Carroll Carpenter, U. S. N.

COLEY.—At Philadelphia, Aug. 15, Miss Jennie Coley, mother of Navel Cadet F. E. Coley, Class of '82, U. S. Naval Academy, who died at Callao, Peru, in 1883, and sister of Chief Engineer David P. Jones, U. S. N.

COOLIDGE.—Entered in to rest at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 25th, 1900, Edward Bliss Coolidge, youngest son of Edward B. and Ada Sollace Coolidge, and nephew of Lieut. Col. Charles Austin Coolidge, 9th U. S. Inf.

CRENSHAW.—At Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 28, 1900, Capt. Frank T. Crenshaw, 28th Inf., U. S. V., formerly 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Inf.

MORRIS.—At North Long Branch, New Jersey, Aug. 26, 1900, Gen. William Hopkins Morris, formerly of the Regular Army and a general officer of Volunteers during the Civil War.

MORGAN.—On the 12th of Aug., 1900, in New York City, Phillip Hickey Morgan, ex-Minister to Mexico. Father of Mrs. Goe, wife of Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., U. S. A.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

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VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. En route to Bering Sea.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Baltimore, Md., repairing.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.
FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.
GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At Galveston, Tex.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. At Cape Nome, Alaska.
McCULLOUGH.—Capt. W. C. Coulson. En route to St. Michaels, Alaska.
McLANE, Lieut. H. B. West. At Port Tampa, Fla.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.
NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michaels, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Philadelphia, Pa.
PERRY, Captain W. F. Kilgore. On cruise to Bering Sea.
RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea.
SEMINOLE, Capt. W. A. Falling. Baltimore, Md.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.
THETIS. At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).
WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia. Harbor duty.
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The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

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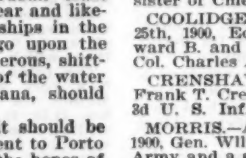

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In handy packages. It does not spill.
Endorsed by the leading Professors of Dentistry in America and Europe. Prof. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department at Ann Arbor, says:
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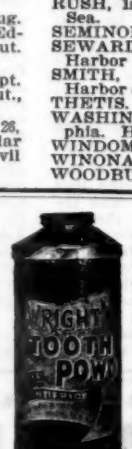
Dear Sirs—Your Myrrh Soap is the best I ever used. I recommend it to my patients. Dr. C. J. Whitaker, Pendleton, Oregon.



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PROTECTED BY U. S. PATENT OFFICE.
NOTE.—We install systems complete. 20 to 70 per cent. of insurance saved.

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LIFE INSURANCE For OFFICERS of the United States ARMY or NAVY.
No restriction as to travel, residence or occupation, except in case of actual warfare between this country and a belligerent power, when a special permit must be secured, and an extra premium paid.
Premiums paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.
Write for rates at your age.

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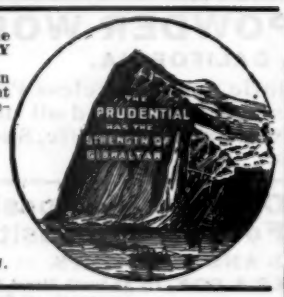

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Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and Individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

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is one that guarantees to the insured the face of the policy at maturity, usually 20 years. In addition, the PENN MUTUAL gives a large profit. For profits, the PENN leads Compare other companies, if you are interested.
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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since

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ARMIES OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A correspondent of the New York "Tribune" cables as follows from Tien-Tsin: "The Japanese are giving a splendid exhibition of organization. Their whole machine moves like clockwork. There have been forwarded from Japan small boats or lighters for moving troops and stores, and every regiment is landed quickly and without confusion and started for Tien-Tsin within a few hours after the transport has anchored in the harbor. The management of the Japanese Army and the bravery, spirit and intelligence of the Japanese troops are revelations which command the respect and admiration of all foreign officers."

The "Italia Militaire e Marina," points out that so far as military operations in China are concerned, the forces of Russia are limited to those of the districts of the Armour and Siberia, which could furnish a corps d'armee and a division of Cossacks, in all about 50,000 men. In fact, until the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway, Japan will be in a position to throw into China at least three times as many men as Russia, without taking the garrison of Formosa into account. The military reorganization of the Japanese Army, which was only, according to the Imperial decree of March, 1896, to be completed in 1903, as a matter of fact has been already as good as completed. To-day Japan has an Army—divided into three commands and thirteen divisions—of 52 three-battalion regiments, thirteen regiments (65 squadrons) of cavalry, thirteen regiments of field artillery, comprising 117 batteries of field or mountain artillery, 7 battalions and 6 half-battalions of engineers, 26 Army Service companies, a railway battalion, etc., so that Japan can at once put in the field seven infantry divisions, aggregating in round numbers 140,000 men, with 573 guns, and yet have as many in reserve on the other side of the narrow sea.

SMALL HORSES FOR WAR.

(From the Nineteenth Century Review.)

The argument for small horses in war is one capable of almost mathematical demonstration. In every campaign horses have necessarily to put up with short rations, often with semi-starvation, and the horse that can do with the least and worst food lasts the longest, and the longest lasting wins. If, then, a small horse can maintain himself where a big one starves, doing equal or nearly equal work, the small horse is demonstrably the better. Apart from artillery and transport, where heavy draught power will always be needed, a pony of 14.2, if properly bred—it has been proved in South Africa—will do all the work of a horse of 16 hands, and on equal rations (where these are scanty) will last twice as long.

The small horse, too, is easier managed, he is less troublesome to mount under fire and to dismount from on the march. This last is no small advantage when men are weary. The Bedouins on their raids are constantly up and down, on and off their mares, running beside them half the night, and so easing and saving them. The small horse, too, is a smaller target to the enemy, is easier hidden in the folds of the ground, and is easier stowed on shipboard. He needs a less stout rope to tether him, and a scantier shelter to screen him in rough weather.

TRAVEL SOUTH.

The Southern Railway is the great artery of travel in the South, operating from New York four magnificent trains daily, giving the most perfect dining and sleeping car service to all the prominent cities of the South and Southwest, Florida, Mexico and the Pacific Coast, with steamship connection at Tampa for Cuba and New Orleans for South American ports, Port Limon, Costa Rico Republic, Colombia, Bluefields, Nicaragua, and ports of Guatemala, and on British and Spanish Honduras Coast. To meet the demand and to further convenience the public the Company has in New York City two offices, in addition to the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The downtown ticket office is 271 Broadway, and General Eastern Passenger Agency is 1185 Broadway, corner 28th Street. Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent. At either of the above offices full information can be had regarding routes, rates and sleeping car accommodations, and literature on the resorts of the South can be had upon application.

An English writer, Mr. Alabaster, declares that the Chinese penal code is "infinitely more exact and satisfactory than the English system, and very far from being the barbarous, cruel abomination it is generally supposed to be;" it is inherently consistent, and capital sentences are in the majority of cases commuted by the process of revision described. He cites cases which will certainly not convey the impression of even-handed justice, but explains that it is in the very effort to combine law and justice that the immense number of distinctions are drawn which, in many cases, defeat the end in view. It is in the broad results, however, that the value of a system is proved, and we have it definitely stated in this work that "there is far greater security for life and property in the majority of Chinese towns and villages than in our metropolis."

The Mahometans in China are estimated to number between 25 and 30 millions and if it be true, as reported, that they are opposing the Boxers, they are an important factor in the present situation.

At the time of the Queen's jubilee in 1897, Professor Salmone published a volume giving a translation of the third verse of the national anthem, metrically rendered into fifty of the most important languages spoken in the Queen's empire. The following is the translation into Chinese made by Sir Chihchen Lofengluh:

"Chi shan pi yu yu kiang
Shan Ts'ang chiang fu fang chang
Wan Shon wu chiang
Yung shih Shen Jen yu yu
Shon fa pao pang yu wu
Ko kung sung teh wei yang
Tien yu Chun Chu."

The Chinese have no alphabet, but each word has a special sign. In order to telegraph them each sign has to be numbered and the number is sent. The receiving clerk refers to his table and translates the transmitted number into the Chinese sign. The tables bear some resemblance to a logarithm table, the signs being printed in vertical columns. There are ten columns to a page, and each column contains twenty signs, so we get two hundred signs on each page. There are forty-nine pages to the complete table, making in all 9,800 numbered signs. Each tiny square contains a sign for a word and its corresponding number. The numbers are made up of signs ranging from 0 to 9. The sender writes his message in Chinese characters on a form. This message is then converted into numbers, according to the table, by an employe. These numbers are telegraphed, and the receiving station then retranslates them into Chinese characters.

Russians have invented a new word to describe bureaucracy—kitaischino. It is one of the "Alice in Wonderland" class of words that mean anything for which you pay them extra, but the signification given is a combination of red tape, roguery, pigheadedness, prevarication, procrastination, chicanery and general cussedness. Kitaischino will be a very useful word in criticising the bureaucrats, and the first American official who is denounced as a kitaischiner will now understand what the people think of him.—Town Topics.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
MEANS STANDARD of MERIT
WAR or PEACE
The Military Boot!

Whether they join Uncle Sam's cavalry and go to the war or continue peacefully to ride to the hounds or at polo, or gently on country roads, gentlemen will find our Military Boot the most appropriate foot covering. It affords the support and protection so needful to the foot, and also so comfortable and serviceable to ankle and leg.

This is the correct military boot adopted and used by the military and cavalry officers and soldiers of the country. We keep it in full lines and all sizes of the best material, form and finish, and at about one-half the price charged elsewhere.

Men's Calf Stiff Leg Riding Boot, Regulation style, - - $9.00
Solid Nickel English Spurs, Maxwell box, - - - 2.50
Solid Nickel English Strap Spurs, 2.00 with straps

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The servant question may be solved,
Don't get into a fidget;
The chasm's wide, we must admit,
But here's the way to Bridget.

Campbell's Condensed Soups
"Just Add Hot Water and Serve."

17 Varieties.

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Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
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Westernland.....Sept. 12 | Noordland.....Sept. 26
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Piers 14 and 15 North River. Office, 73 Broadway; 307 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 143 La Salle St., Chicago; 1306 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 8 State St., Boston; 30 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

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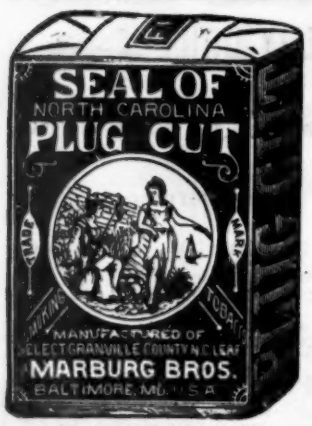

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